BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1839. No. 3298.

JUST PUBLISHED, and ready for Sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1840; showing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on Europe paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.

FOR SALE—No. XXXVI, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 31st October; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 14th December 1839.

ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, (with a gradation List, not hitherto given) Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Niazm's Army to the 15th of December—It will likewise contain Tables of Time—Table of Annuities—Income Table—Wages Tables—Royal Family of England—Contemporary Sovereigns—Kings and Queens of England—Club Houses of London—Bill of Mortality of London—Home Departments—Statistics of the World—Area of India—Chronological account of the Connection between England and India—French Establishments in India—List of Native Princes—List of Native Princes in the receipt of Pensions—Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of India—Orders of Knighthood &c. &c. &c. The whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 30th November 1839.

THIRD BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

THE half yearly subscription to the above institution falls due at our office on 1st Proximo.

W. NICOL, AND CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
—Bombay 13th December, 1839.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

EQUITY SIDE,
MEERZA MAHOMED JAFFER BIN MEERZA MAHOMED JAWN ..... *Complainant.*
vs.
MEERZA ALI JAWN BIN MEERZA MAHOMED JAWN AND MEERZA DOOS MAHOMED KHAWN ..... *Defendants.*

IN pursuance of the Decree made on the hearing of this cause, bearing date the 30th day of September last;—One thousand eight hundred and twenty three Tolas of Plate, a quantity of Jewellery and Household furniture, and a large and valuable collection of Persian manuscripts, Books and other effects of the late MEERZA MAHOMED JAWN deceased, will be sold by Messieurs ROBERT FRITH AND COMPANY, who have been duly appointed to conduct such sale at their Auction Rooms in Nesbit Lane, peremptorily on the 18th instant.

Catalogues will be published and may be had on application at the Master's Office, or of Messieurs ROBERT FRITH AND COMPANY, at their Rooms.—Dated this 13th day of December 1839.

A. S. AYRTON,
Solicitor for the Complainant.

اشتہار

موافق حکم نامہ عدالت سپریم کورٹ
جودی کیتھ مقیمی
یکوتی سید
در خصوص مقدمہ مرزا محمد جعفر بن مرزا
محمد جان مدعی
و مرزا علی جان بن مرزا محمد جان و مرزا
دوست محمد خان مدعا علیہم بموجب حکم
نامہ مرکبتا رینج ۳۰ شدہ است در باب مقدمہ
مرحوم مرزا محمد جان و میلکت مرحوم
مذکور موافق تفصیل الذیل مسیرس
رابرت فریت وکیپتي در محلرنسیت دھراج
خاندخود بتا رینج ۱۸ ماہ حال مقرر نہلام
نہودہ خواھد فروخت
تفصیل اسباب یک ھزار و ھشت صد و
بیست وسہ تولہ اسباب نقرہ و یک مجمع تودہ
زراین و چند کتاب ھاي فارسي قیمت وار
و دیگر اسباب غیر ازینھا است وتفصیل
اسباب را چاپ نہودہ ظاھر کردہ اید ونقل
این تفصیل از افیس ماستر کورت یا از
ھراج خانہ مذکور حاصل خواھد شد
۱۳ دزمبر ۱۸۳۹
سے یس اریتن وکیل مدعي

A CARD.

MESSRS. JACOB DE MELLO &Co—beg to inform the public, that they continue the business of general Engraving and Printing visiting Cards on very moderate terms, at Girgaum near the Portuguese Chapel, the Cards to be supplied by the parties. Orders addressed to them, or to Mathew Gomes Binder at this Office, will be punctually attended to.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE and Co. the following Wines &c. received direct from Bordeaux, intended for the Mess of one of H. M. Regiments now on Service.

Champagne, at per dozen	Rs. 32
Sauterne, ...	,, 18
Liqueurs, viz. Curacoa, Marasquino, and Noyau, ...	,, 24
Salad Oil, ...	,, 24

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next the 17th inst., BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will dispose of at their rooms at the usual hour the remains of an Invoice of Grocery, consisting of Macaroni in Boxes, French Plums in ditto, Bloom Raisins in ditto, Currants in Jars, Chocolate powder &c. &c. White Silk Hats. Several Double and Single Barrell'd Guns in Cases complete, a few pairs of Pistols, American Snuff in Jars, a quantity of Block Tin Dish Covers in sets of six, Patent Shot Belts, Patent Powder Flasks, a large quantity of rejected bottled Fruits and Cheeses, nine Hogsheads of rejected Beer, Sundry articles of Household furniture &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Grey Arab Saddle Horse. A Grey Arab Buggy or Shigram Horse. A Buggy in good order, and any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

Bombay, 14th December 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next the 17th instant at 2 P. M. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell at their Rooms, the undermentioned, on account of the underwriters.

One Bengal Shigram..ex "Sullimany"
Seven Bales Gunnies..ex "Virginia"

Bombay 14th December 1839.

AUCTION.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. will on Tuesday next the 17th Instant at 2 P. M. dispose of the undermentioned, the property of the late REAR ADMIRAL SIR F. MAITLAND, K. C. B. several dozens of Pale Sherry, Madeira, Hermitage, Hock, Cape Wine, Claret and Burgundy, also a quantity of Cabin Stores, consisting of Sauces, Soups, Preserved Meats, Salmon, Bottled Fruits and Sundries.

ALSO.

A Neat light Shigram in good order.
—Bombay, 14th December, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undermentioned property belonging to an Officer recently embarked for Europe.

	Rs
A very handsome Silver Breakfast Service—Windsor Pattern	500
Four Plated Hot water Curry Dishes, with chased Silver edges and handles..	600
An Excellent double barrell'd Gun by "Williams" nearly new, in case.....	300
A set of Jackwood Pillar and Claw Dining Tables.....	80
A Flea bitten Grey Arab Charger..	1000
A White Arab Buggy Horse.....	450

Apply to.

Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.—
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1839.

FOR SALE.

A first rate *Metronome De Maelzel*, adapted either for Music or Marching.

PRICE 50 RUPEES.

Apply to Messrs. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO.
Bombay, 14th December 1839.

FOR SALE.—A Neat Cottage Piano, by "Butcher," with Canterbury and Music Stool;—

Price.....	Rs 250
Four Pairs very handsome new Plated Hot Water Dishes, with Silver edges—per pair	" 200
Two ditto..ditto..ditto..ditto. round ditt	" 200
One Pair handsome Plated Muffin Plates with silver edges, (second hand).....	" 60
One handsome large Plated Tea Tray....	" 125
Two Pairs ditto. Hot Water Plates—per pair.....	" 30
Eight handsome Plated Dish covers, silver edged.....	" 550

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1839.

FOR SALE.

A CARRIAGE, Horses and Harness—

price.....	Rs. 600
A Ditto.....do.....do.....,	1600
An Arab Saddle Horse, rising 6 years old, 14 | 2 high, and would carry a Lady.....	,, 700
An Arab Saddle Horse (rather aged), 14 | 1 high—good action and temper.....	,, 300

Apply to
BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.
Bombay, 14th Dec., 1839.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. have received for sale, a few Copies of "Outlines of a Grammar of the Malayalim Language, as spoken in the Provinces of North and South Malabar, and the Kingdoms of Travancore and Cochin by F. Spring A. M. of the Honorable Company's Service on the Madras Establishment."

PRICE 10 RUPEES PER COPY.

Bombay, 14th Dec., 1839.

TO BE LET.—Till the end of February 1840, with the Furniture, "Weston House," Mahableshwar Hills, built expressly, for two Families,

Further particulars, and Terms, may be known, on application, to Messrs. FRITH AND Co.—Bombay.

TO BE LET

A House No. 2 in Rampart Row.
A House No. 3 in ditto.
A House in Mazagon.
A House in Ma[illegible]nga.

Apply to Cu[illegible] Jamsetjee.—14th December, 183[illegible]

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day *Bennett and Co.* will sell without reserve at their Rooms, a quantity of Swiss Mulls, handsome coloured Table Covers, Real Damask Table Cloths of sizes, and table Napkins, a few Dozens of plain and handsome worked Cambric and Europe Silk pocket handkerchiefs, Cotton Umbrellas, and several pieces of Long Cloth, together with the remainder of an Invoice of hardware and Glass ware, Consisting of Cut, Wine, Claret, Liquor, Champaign glasses, Tumblers, Globe Lamps, spare Shades &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—Several pairs of superfine Whitney blankets of all sizes, and a few pieces of American and Russia Drill.

ALSO.

A Superior London built Stanhope with Patent axletree, lamps &c. complete.

One English built Dennet handsomely lined, with lamps &c. .....Price Rs 700

No. 5 Forbes Street. 14th Dec. 1839.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS—Will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 16th instant, at their Rooms the following articles—Handsome Jackwood round Tables, Chairs, Blackwood Couches, with Bedding, Tea poys, Wardrobe, washing Tables, a set of plated dish covers, a large handsome Dinner service, glass ware, Pictures, a double Barrel Gun with Flint locks by Mortimer, and Carpets. Also the effects of a Medical Gentleman deceased, consisting of Books, wearing apparel, Cornelion Necklaces, Bracelets, and Earrings; agate handles for knives, Ivory Chessmen, Toys, Alphabetical letters and sundries.

At 12 o'clock a large double and single poled Tent, Rowtie, Bechoba, an English Built Buggy with Horse and Harness; a Palanquin, Plants &c. &c.—Bombay, 14th Dec. 1839.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Will sell by Public Auction on Thursday next the 19th instant, at No. 12 Rope Walk, a quantity of household Furniture &c. belonging to a Gentleman leaving the presidency, consisting of plate and Plated ware, handsome Dinner and Breakfast sets, glass ware, hanging Argaund and Globe Lamps, Wallshades, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobe, Sideboards, Double barrel Guns, Books, Carpets, Palanquins, Cooking Utensils &c. &c. The property may be viewed from Wednesday the 18th Instant.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 23rd instant, the Modern Household Furniture and Property of the late MAJOR KEITH, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, at his late Residence, the Corner of Nesbit lane, Byculla, vizt.

Plate, Plated ware, Handsome Dinner and Breakfast Sets, double branch Wallshades, hanging Lamps, and other Glass Ware, grand and square Piano-fortes by Broadwood; Dining, round, Card, Dressing, Sofa, and Washing Tables, Couches, with Crimson Damask Furniture, Chairs, Cots, Book-cases, Sideboard, Tea Poys with marble Tops, Tea Caddy, Cheval and dressing Glasses, Liquor and other Presses, a small collection of Shells; Books, Table Cutlery, Wines, Bass's and Hodgson's Beer, &c. &c. &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK.

A Neat light Britchka and Landaulette, two Carriage Horses, two Sets of Carriage Harness, a Cart with two Bullocks, a Cow and Calf, a Collection of Plants in Tubs and Pots, &c. &c. &c.

The above may be seen from Thursday the 19th instant.

Bombay, 14th December, 1839.

THE Committee of the Byculla CLUB beg to notify to the public, that they have contracted with Captain WARD, of the United States Ship *Waverley*, for a supply of ICE to be landed in Bombay, before the 20th May next.

They will be happy to throw open a part of the supply to the public at the following rate.

One share of 4 lbs. per Diem;—Rupees 100.

The supply, barring waste, is calculated at this rate to last for upwards of 4 months, and the Club have the option of taking any quantity which Captain Ward may bring beyond his contract with them. Applications for shares to be made in writing to the Steward of the Byculla Club, distinctly stating the number of shares required. Half the amount of subscription to be paid on demand, and the remainder on the arrival of the *Ice*.—Byculla Club House, 13th December 1839.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established themselves as Merchants and Agents at Maulmain.

WM. BOOTHLY & Co.

REFERENCES.

At Calcutta. Messrs. J. MACKEY & Co.
" London. " MACKEY HOLT & Co.
" Singapore. " BONSTEAD SCHUABE & Co.
" Penang. " REVELY & Co.

Maulmain, 1st Sept. 1839.

CALCUTTA "HINDOOSTAN" INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Marine Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on Goods payable in London and Calcutta.

WM. BOOTHLY & Co.

Maulmain 2d Sept. 1839,

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY Saturday the 14th Inst., at 5 P. M. Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will sell by Public Auction on the Premises at Matoonga, all that Piece or Parcel of land with a dwelling house thereon, marked in the plan of the Revenue Collector, Letter F. No, 31, containing 22095 3 | 9 square yards, the Property of *Mahomed Ebrahim Bin Abdulla*, and sold by order of the Mortgagee.

The above Property is held from the Hon'ble Company on a Quit Rent of 1 Rupee per annum, has a very fine Well with water all the year round; the ground is in a high state of cultivation, and has a large quantity of fruit Trees on it. It is bounded on the W. &. N. by the grounds of Jemsetjee Jeejeehoy Esq. and on the E. partly by the property of the foregoing and that of Atmaram Ballajee.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for sale on Commission, a very Superior assortment of Saddlery from the well known house of "Simpson and Nephew" the same comprises, Hussar Saddles, and Bridles, Field officers full Dress ditto, Best Stuffed Hunting Saddles and Bridles Sommerset ditto, Gig Harness, Lance wood, Holly, Whalebone and Gut Gig Whips, Postillion and Riding ditto, Stable Collars &c. &c. the above being sold to close an account, are particularly low priced.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND Co. have imported per Ship *Malabar*—the following superior Wines from the above well known firm.

Old Golden Sherry in quarts	@	Rs.	26 ℔	Doz.
Rich old Port in quarts.....	,,	,,	26 ,,	,,
Do. do. do. in pints....	,,	,,	14 ,,	,,
Highly flavor'd 2nd Growth Claret.....	,,	,,	25 ,,	,,

Nesbit Lane, 14th Dec. 1839.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, the following superior Wines, &c.

Bottled Sherry from R. B. SMITH AND Co. in quarts.....	@	Rs.	22 ℔	Doz.
Do. old Port do.....	,,	,,	24 ,,	,,
Sherry in Butt and Hhd.....	,,	,,	650 & 325	
Allsopp's and Bass's Ale in Wood.....	,,	,,	70 ℔	Hhd.
Do. do. do. in Bottle....	,,	,,	6 ,,	Doz.

With a variety of other Ales, Liquors and Wines, at moderate prices,

All out station orders will meet with punctual attention.

FRITH AND Co.

14*th December*, 1839.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING TO THE NIZAM'S ARMY.

THE officiating Resident at Hydrabad (on the part of the Nizam's Government) will until the 7th January 1840—Receive Tenders for the supply of Clothing to the Nizam's Regular Army.

The Clothing is to be complete with Pads, shoulder Straps (Grenadier and Light Companies with wings) Buttons with the number of the Regiment, and to be made up in every respect as worn in the Company's Army and according to a Muster Jacket to be forwarded.

It is to be delivered at the following stations, and subject to the survey on arrival.

Hyderabad .... 6\|6 of the whole more or less.
Aurungabad... 5\|6.....Ditto..... Ditto.
Ellichepoor.... 3\|6 .....Ditto..... Ditto.
Hingolee..... 2\|9 .....Ditto..... Ditto.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article as hereafter detailed, and is to include every charge for packing, carriage &c. and to be delivered at the several stations above mentioned on or before the 15th November 1840.

The officiating Resident reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason for it.

The person or persons to whom the Contract is eventually given will be expected to furnish the Security of a respectable House of agency for the due fulfilment of their contract, in the sum of Company's Rupees (20,000) Twenty thousand.

The mode of payment will be as under one third of the Estimate on the contract being closed and approved of and the receipt of the clothing Indents acknowledged.

One third when the clothing is half finished, and the other third when it is delivered, Surveyed and approved of, at the several stations.

The Tenders are to be addressed, "To the officiating Military Secretary to the Resident" Hyderabad and to be superscribed. Tenders for clothing.

Any further information that may be required will be afforded on application to the above officer.

Probable amount of clothing (more or less) required

INFANTRY.

Including a Company of Pioneers.
20 Staff Serjeants....Jackets.
65 Soobadars.....Ditto.
75 Jemadars.....Ditto.
16 Drum Majors.....Ditto.
8 Havildar Majors....Ditto.
326 Havildars.....Ditto..with Cheverons.
170 Drummers & Buglers. Ditto.
5450 Rank and file.....Ditto. Cheverons for Naiques
65 Lascars.....Ditto.
65 Puckalies.....Ditto.
20 Staffs Serjeants.... Caps.
70 Color Badges.....
9 Pairs of Soobadar Majors Epaulettes.
16 ditto Soobadar's Wings.
40 ditto Battalion Company Wings.
19 ditto Jemadars Wings.
56 ditto....do....Battalion Company Wings.
16 ditto..Drum Majors Wings.
176 Girdles for Staff Serjeants, Native Officers and Drum Major &c.
334 ditto for Havildars.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article including all charges.

ARTILLERY AND STORE DEPARTMENT.

3 Staff Serjeants....Jackets.
6 Store..Ditto.....Ditto
4 Soobadars.....Ditto.
8 Jemadar.....Ditto.
20 Havildars.....Ditto..with Cheverons.
9 Buglers.....Ditto.
600 Rank and file....Ditto. Cheverons for Naiques.
12 Puckalies.....Ditto.
3 Syrangs.....Ditto.
13 Tindels.....Ditto.
123 Store Lascars.....Ditto.
3 Staff Serjeants....Caps.
5 Store Serjeants.... Ditto.
4 Color Badges.
3 Pairs Soobadar Majors Epaulettes.
1 ditto Soobadars Epaulettes.
8 ditto Jemadars.....Ditto
21 Girdles for Staff Serjeants and Native Officers.
20 ditto for Havildars,

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article, including all charges.

The Corps to be furnished with clothing are as follows:—

1st	Company Artillery including General Department.....	4th Infantry.
2d	Ditto ditto and Store Department	5th Ditto.
3d	Ditto ditto and.....Ditto..	6th Ditto.
4th	Ditto ditto and.....Ditto..	7th Ditto.
	A Company of Pioneers.....	8th Ditto.
1st	Infantry.....	
2d	Ditto.....	
3d	Ditto.....	

By Order
GEORGE W. ONSLOW,
Officiating Mil. Secy.
Military Secretary's Office,
Hyderabad Residency, 7th November 1839.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co., the following Wines, viz:—

Madeira, in wood, from Keirs and Co..	@	Rs 550 & ,,	℔ Pipe. 275 ℔ hhd.
Ditto, in bottle, fine old, from P. J. Monteiro and Co. in cases of 18 bottles.....	@	,,	36 ℔ case.
Sherry, in wood, from R. Bowman,.....	@	,,	350 ℔ hhd.
Ditto, in ditto, from Duff, Legh and Bellamy.....	@	,,	350 ℔ do.
Ditto, in bottle, from Hope Bruce, and Co. of Leith....@		,,	16 ℔ dozen.
Ditto, in ditto, from Escombe and Sidebotham.....	@	,,	16 ℔ do.
Champagne, from ditto,..ditto..	@	40 &	36 ℔ do.
Ditto, from Mr. W. T. Christopher.....	@	36 ℔	ditto.
Hock from ditto.....	@	32 ℔	ditto.
Claret, from Escombe and Sidebotham,.....	@	20 ℔	ditto.
Ditto, Destourneis Cos.....	@	25 & 24 ℔	do.
Ditto, Larose from C. Thomson..	@	12 ℔	ditto.

Bombay, 14th Dec., 1839,

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle 9th December 1839.

No. 650.—By a resolution passed in the Secret Department under date the 6th instant, Lieutenant F. Cristall of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, was placed at the disposal of the Resident at Sattara for special duty.

No. 651.—Lieutenant P. C. Morse of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1839.

No 652.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department, dated 9th instant, Surgeon William Erskine was placed under the orders of the Resident at Sattara for special duty.

No. 653.—At the recommendation of the Military Board, the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the following Artificers being permanently attached to the Ordnance Depôts of Deesa and Bhooj, on the rates of pay laid down in G. G. O. 4th December 1839, Second Supplement, Page 205.

For Deesa.
Under maistree Smith.....1
Under maistree Carpenter.....1
For Bhooj
Under maistree Smith.....1
Under maistree Carpenter.....1

This order to have effect from the 24th June last.

No. 654.—At the recommendation of the Military Board, the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to pension, on a monthly stipend of Rupees (17 8) Seventeen and eight annas, to Head Maistree Carpenter Bhowany, of the Poona Arsenal, agreeably to the principle prescribed by the Bengal Government.

This order to have effect from the 29th September last.

No. 655.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council.

BY THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 23rd September 1839.

No. 168.—In continuation of General Orders No 77 of 1839, under date the 29th May last, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to transfer 2nd Lieutenant Richard Strachey of the Bombay Engineers, to the Corps of Engineers in Bengal.

2nd Lieutenant Strachey will take rank in the Engineer Corps under this Presidency agreeable to the list received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and published in General Orders abovementioned.

(Signed) W. CUBITT,—Major,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept.

Bombay, Castle, 11th December 1839.

No. 656.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department under date the 4th instant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment of Captain Donnelly, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, as Post Master to the Scinde Reserve Force, in the room of Lieutenant Vahant, Her Majesty's 40th Regiment.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1839.

No. 138.—Mr. Midshipman Balfour is allowed to proceed to the Deccan, and to be absent from his duty till the 10th January, on sick certificate.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle 7th December 1839.

Mr. J. A. Forbes, principal collector and magistrate of Surat, assumed charge of his duties on the 2nd instant.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1839.

M. A. Spens, deputy collector of customs and land revenue at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 9th instant, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. F. Sims, fourth assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed an extension, till the 1st proximo, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 6th ultimo, and permitted to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1839.

Mr. R. F. Barra, uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs at the presidency is allowed leave of absence, from the 11th to the 30th instant, to proceed to the Deckan on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID.—*Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1839.

Mr. W. C. Andrews, acting judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month from the 18th instant, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under Act No. XIV. of 1835, to confer on Mr. W. Escombe, first assistant magistrate af Dharwar, the full penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 25th September last.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 25 of 1839.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AT BOMBAY.

We forward a No. in the Packet, copy of a Letter with enclosures from James Stephens Esq. of the Colonial Office, relating to the privileges, with respect to settlement in certain Colonies of the Crown, granted to Officers of the Indian Army and Navy, in common with those of Her Majesty's Service. You will observe that the advances do not extend to the Officers of our late Mercantile Maritime Service, and it is further requisite to notice, that Officers of the Indian Army or Navy, quitting the Service for the express purpose of settling in the Colonies, must provide themselves with a Certificate granted in analogy with the provisions of Section V. of the paper entitled "Information for the use of Military and Naval Officers "proposing to settle in the Australian Colonies," and which must be produced to the Governor of the Colony, within one year of its date.

We are, &c.
(Signed) R. JENKINS,
" W. B. BAYLEY, and others.

London, 25th September 1839.

Downing Street, 22nd August, 1839.

SIR,

No. 48, 14th March 1839 } I am directed by the Marquis of Normanby, to transmit to you, for the information of the Chairman and Court of Directors of the East India Company, the Copy of a despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, requesting to be informed, whether a Remission in the purchase of Land in that Colony extends to Officers of the Company's late Maritime Service, and I am to request, that you will state to the Court of Directors, that H. M's. Government *in acceding to the application of the Court, for granting this indulgence to Officers of the Indian Navy, intended it to apply only to that portion of the Navy which might be considered as analogous to the Royal Navy, and which would appear to be more properly designated as the "Bombay Marine."*

Lord Normanby, therefore proposes to convey instructions to this effect to the Governor of New South Wales.

With reference to the question proposed in the 3rd Paragraph of the Governor's despatch, the Court of Directors will perceive by the 5th Section of the accompanying Regulations, that Officers of the Army or Navy, who have quitted the Service for the express purpose of settling in the Colonies, are required to furnish the Governor with a Certificate to that effect, within a specified time.

This Rule must of course apply to the Company's Officers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. STEPHENS,

JAMES MELVILL, Esq.
East India House.

Information for the use of Military and Naval Officers proposing to settle in the Australian Colonies.

1. Military and Naval Officers cannot receive free grants of Land, but, in buying Crown Land, they will be allowed a Remission of the purchase money, according to the undermentioned scale

Field Officers of 25 years Service and upwards, in the whole	£ 300
Field Officers of 20 years Service and less than 25, in the whole	250
Field Officers of less than 20 years Service, in the whole	200
Captains of 20 years Service and upwards, in the whole	200
Captains of less than 20 years Service, in the whole	150
Subalterns of 20 years Service and upwards, in the whole	150
Subalterns of less than 20 years Service in the whole	100

Regimental Staff Officers and Medical Officers of the Army and Navy, will be deemed to come within the benefit of this Rule, and also Retired Officers of the East Company's Service, both Naval and Military on producing a Certificate of their rank and length of Service, signed by competent authorities.

2. Officers of the Army or Navy, who propose to proceed to the Colonies, in order to take advantage of this indulgence, should provide themselves with Certificates from the Office of the General Commanding in Chief, or of the Master General and Board of Ordnance, or of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, shewing that their emigration has been sanctioned, and stating exactly, their rank and length of Service. No document from the Office of the Secretary of State is necessary

3. Officers on Half Pay residing in the Colony where they propose to settle, may be admitted to the privileges of Military and Naval settlers, without referring to this Country for testimonials, provided they can satisfy the Governor, that there is no objection to their being allowed the indulgence, and that their return of their rank and length of Service, is accurate; and provided, if they belong to the Navy, that they produce their Letter of leave of absence from the Admiralty.

4. Military Chaplains, Commissariat Officers, and Officers of any of the Civil Departments connected with the Army cannot be allowed any privileges in the acquisition of Crown Land. Pursers, Chaplains, Midshipmen, Warrant Officers of every description, and Officers of any of the Civil Departments connected with the Navy, must also be considered as not qualified for those privileges, although members of these classes, may have been admitted formerly, and under a different state of circumstances.

5. Gentlemen, who have ceased to belong to Her Majesty's service, cannot be allowed the advantages to which they were entitled while in the Army or Navy. It is not however proposed to affect by this rule, Officers who decide to quit the service for the express purpose of settling in the Colonies; it is only required, that when they resign their Commissions, they should apply for a Certificate for the General Commanding in Chief, or from the Master General of the Ordnance, or from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that they do so with the view of emigrating, and such Certificate, if produced to the Governor of any Colony, within one year from its date, but not otherwise, will be sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the same advantages as Officers still in Her Majesty's service.

6. Medical Officers of the Army, who have commuted their Half Pay, will be entitled to the same advantages in the purchase of Land, as Subaltern Officers, who have sold their Commissions for the purpose of emigration.

7. Officers cannot be allowed advantages in the acquisition of Land in any Colony, unless it be their intention to fix their residence in that Colony. In order to insure the observance of this Rule, the Titles to Lands obtained by Officers who take advantage of the Regulations existing in their favour, will be withheld for two years from the date of Sale.

Note. These Regulations are not applicable to the Colony of South Australia.

Downing Street, 1st August 1839.

Information respecting the Sale of Crown Lands in the Australian Colonies.

1. Crown Lands in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Western Australia, are disposed of only by Sale at Public Auction in the Colonies, at an upset price fixed by the Government.

2. A deposit of £10 per cent on the whole value of the purchase, must be paid down at the time of the Sale, and the remainder must be paid within one Calendar month from the day of Sale, previous to which, the purchaser will not be put in possession of Land; and in case of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited. On payment of money, a grant will be made in Fee Simple to the purchaser, at the nominal Quit Rent of a Pepper-corn.

3. The Land will generally be put up to Sale in lots of one Square Mile, or 640 Acres.

4. Further details relating to the Sale of the Crown Lands, in the Australian Colonies, must be procured at the Office of the Surveyor General, in each respective Province.

5. There are no Crown Lands in South Australia, information respecting the Sale of Lands in that Province may be procured at the Office of the Colonization Commissioners, No. 6, Adelphi Terrace.

Downing Street, 1st August 1839.
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD ---*Sec to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1839.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Bazett Doveton esqr. civil auditor and int master, to proceed to England in the Steamer which is to leave this port on the 31st instant, and to accept that gentleman's resignation of the Hon'ble Company's service from that date.

Assistant Surgeon P. Gray to be civil surgeon at Dharwar, in succession to assistant surgeon Edwards promoted.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. S BOYD,—*Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE.

Notice is hereby given, that until further orders, the Opium Agent and Superintendent of Stationary, has been authorized to accept Tenders for Advances to be made upon Bills drawn on London and Liverpool, in the manner and under the conditions specified in the Notification of the 14th December 1838, at the rate of 2s 1d for the Company's Rupee, granting orders on the General Treasury for the amount, payable twenty days after sight.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy.*

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 25th of January next.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.---*Secy to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 4th instant.....Chests	1,463

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th April last.....Chests	13,999

IMPORTED.

From the 17th October 1838, to the 3rd instant..Chests	20,460

EXPORTED.

From the 8th Nov. 1838, to the 3rd instant....Chests	11,032

F. BOURCHIER,—Opium Agent.

Bombay, December 11th, 1839.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.—DEC. 13.

We understand, from some native letters, that alarming reports, relative to our operations on the west of the Indus, have been put in industrious circulation among the natives of the interior, throughout the Deccan, and other quarters. We are aware, that throughout the islands, and along the shores of the Persian Gulf, our successes and our victories have been greatly calumniated, ; but we had scarcely expected, that the degradation of our arms could be recommended for credence in a country where their superiority is so universally felt and established. We hear it said, that stories have gone abroad shewing, that we lost many thousand men at Ghuznee, that the Affghans are pursuing us out of their country, and are preparing to invade India with numerous armies, and vowing the deepest revenge. These reports may not, in any way, influence the stability of our empire, by instilling disaffection and the spirit of rebellion. The terror of a present power, *too firm* for the efforts of discontented and seditious machinations, may be sufficient to counteract the credulous hopes inspired by the fallacious tale of distant reverses, but still the notion of our unfirmness and weakness is continued, while the establishment of some medium of true intelligence on the upshot of all public or warlike undertakings, might tend materially to defeat every foul and malicious slander on our fair fame, and help to strengthen the foundations of our empire. The publication of all orders, relative to the proclamation of a war, the announcement of a victory, or the termination of a campaign, would not cost much. A sheet of paper, conveying such intelligence, impressed in the Marathi or Guzerathi characters, would not be a work of much labour, and might be got up at the expence of one year's references and counter-references to Calcutta and London. We would like to see such a project, embraced and executed. Its advantage, if amply extended, would be very beneficial, as it would, at once satisfy the curiosity of the native, deliver him from the sway of error and credulity, and give him an abiding and constant opinion on the irresistible strength of the Government to which he is subject The Government expresses great anxiety to have their servants qualified to work in the Marathi and Hindustani languages, and surely one can be found, sufficiently skilled in *country bat*, to undertake the translation of a General Order.

CORESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—I have the pleasure to send you an account of the First day's Poona Races. Yours Obed'ly,
C. B.

POONA RACES FOR 1839.

FIRST DAY TUESDAY 10th DEC. 1839.

1st RACE.—A Sweepstakes for Maiden Arabs that have never Started, Rs. 500 from the Fund, and Rupees 500 each Subscriber to close on the 15th Oct. weight 8st 7lb.

FOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. Vibart's C. A. H. The Prophet, Blue and Crimson. 1
Mr. Finch's G. A. H. Roderick .....Lilac and White..2
Mr. McDonald's W. A. H. Novice....Blue and White..3
Time 4. 10.

2ND RACE.—The Clare's Stakes Rs. 300 from the Fund, and Rs. 300 each Subscriber for all Arabs, Weight for Age and Inches—14 hands and Aged, 9st. Heats 1½ miles to be closed 15th October.

FOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

	Weight.			
Mr. Field's	W. A. H. Peromoz..	9 1	10 Blue & Red....	1 2 2
Mr. Vibart's	G. A. H. Merlin....	8 13	9 Blue & Crimson..	2 3 3
Mr. McDonald's	G. A. H. Kamran...	8 11	6 Blue & White....	3 1 1

Time first Heat 2 5..do....3 6....and 3 15

3RD RACE.—The Welter Rs. 300 from the Fund, and Rs. 150 each Subscriber R. C. 11st. 7lb. Gentlemen Riders.

Mr. Vibart's G. A. H.. Mamaluke.. Blue and Crimson....1
Mr. Field's G. A. H..Emigrant.....Blue and Red.....2
Time 3 25

OFFICIAL PAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE IMPROVED CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
(No. 4 of 1839.)

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Para. 1. From the correspondence which has passed with your Government, as well as with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, you are fully sensible of the interest we have taken in the cultivation of Cotton, Sugar, and other articles of Commerce suited to the European markets.

2d. The full and interesting information which we have from time to time received from our respective Governments, has satisfied us, that they are as deeply impressed with the importance of this subject as ourselves, and it has been very gratifying to us to find that, the efforts which have been made in the formation of Roads, the construction of Canals, of irrigation and the alteration in the mode of assessment, have been felt and acknowledged by the agricultural community, and have, to a considerable extent, especially in the article of Sugar, been attended with encouraging success.

3d. With regard to Cotton, although the exertions have not been less unremitting, we are aware that the success which has attended the cultivation of this article has not been so great as could be wished.

4th. With a view to extend, improve and encourage the cultivation of Cotton, Experimental Farms, and Farms Subsidiary, were established, pecuniary advances made to individuals, and rewards granted to such Natives as evinced zeal and ingenuity in the prosecution of the object; seed, in considerable quantities, was procured from Egypt, Bourbon, the Brazils and from North America, Saw Gins used with so much success in the latter country and in the West Indies were sent to India, and a gentleman,* who resided for some years in Georgia and New Orleans, was deputed to superintend the working of them.

5th. From the best information we have obtained from your records and from other sources, there appears no reason to doubt, although this great desideratum has not yet been obtained, that under proper management and superintendence, India is capable of producing Cotton, in quantity and quality, to compete with the Cotton from North America, which the best Bombay Cotton (Surat) cleaned by the Churka often rivals, but to accomplish this, the following essential points have still to be gained, viz. more full information as to the most approved mode of culture, with reference especially to the selection of soil and climate best suited to the several varieties of the plant and most genial to it.

More complete information and instruction with regard to the time and manner of gathering the Cotton from the pod, and cleaning it by means of Machinery sufficiently rapid to produce the article in large quantities without injury to the staple.

6th. Referring to your proceedings and to the instructions which have from time to time emanated from us, and with reference especialy to our despatch dated 28th March 1838, we are not aware that any further instructions for your guidance are necessary.

7th. The great importance, however, which we attach to the acquirement of the knowledge, above referred to by the Natives of India, and the right application of it by them to the attainment of the objects contemplated, have induced us to take into consideration the propriety of deputing persons to North America with instructions to obtain full information on the subject, and, if possible, to engage parties willing to proceed to India, and duly qualified for the purpose of instructing and superintending the Natives in the cultivation of the Cotton, and the proper mode of cleaning it by means of Machinery, and we rely on your exertions for adopting effectual measures, and affording facilities for promoting and extending throughout India any plans which may seem best suited to the attainment of the important objects contemplated in this despatch, so soon as you may receive the necessary information.

8th. Should you be of opinion that the important objects we have in view will be further promoted by the offer of a reward at each of the Presidencies for the exhibition of a certain quantity of Cotton properly cleaned, we authorize you to offer rewards of such an amount as you may consider sufficient to stimulate parties engaged in the production to exhibit Cotton of good growth and cleaned by Machinery. We are of opinion, however, that the quantity of Cotton so exhibited should not be less than 300 bales.

9th. We transmit for your information Copies of Memorials we have recently received from the Chambers of Commerce at Glasgow and Manchester, and from the East India Associations of Liverpool and Glasgow, on the subject of cultivating Cotton in India.

10th. You will perceive that many of the Statements in these Memorials have been made in the absence of correct information regarding the measures which have already been adopted; with a view to encourage the growth in India of various staple articles of Commerce including that of Cotton. We have informed the respective parties that the subject would continue to receive our attentive consideration.

11th. In the Memorials from the East India Association at Glasgow, our attention has been drawn to an improved Machine for cleaning Cotton on the principle of the Churka, three of which are about to be forwarded by the Society to Bombay. We have requested the Association to procure for us four additional Machines, two of which we propose forwarding to Bengal, and two to Madras.

12th. This Machine, it will be observed, is stated "to clean most satisfactorily the Kupas sent from Bombay." The experiment however, being as yet confined to this Country we shall not be justified in giving the reward alluded to by the Society until the powers of the Machine have been fully proved, by being successfully applied near of growth, and soon after the gathering of the Cotton.

We are,
Your affectionate Friends

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON.	(Signed.) F. WARDEN.
,, R. JENKINS.	,, R. MILLS.
,, W. ASTELL.	,, VANS AGNEW.
,, W. S. CLARKE.	,, H. SHANK.
,, JOHN LOCH.	,, M. T. FREETH.
,, W. YOUNG.	,, W.B. BAYLEY.
	,, JOHN COTTON.

London, 15th March 1839.

UNTO THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Memorial of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures established by Royal Charter in the City of Glasgow.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialists are deeply interested as Merchants and Manufactures in the trade between this Country and British India, and earnestly desire to see such measures adopted as would tend to develope the resources of that mighty Empire, assured that the interests of Britain and of India, if the governors and the governed are alike interested therein.

The extent of the agricultural resources of India is at present scarcely suspected; rich as that Country is in every variety of soil and climate, and capable of supplying this Country with many most valuable articles of extensive consumption, we yet derive most of these from foreign sources while our fellow subjects in India, having no encouragement given them, endure the greatest poverty themselves, and become a source of poverty rather than of wealth to the State.

Your Memorialists entertaining these views generally, beg in an especial manner respectfully to draw the attention of your Honorable Court to the very important subject of extending and improving the cultivation of Cotton in India.

Your Honorable Court is doubtless already aware of the vast and increasing quantity of Cotton required for the manufactures of this Country, of the large amount of shipping and great number of seamen employed therein, and of the small fraction of this immense trade which is drawn from British India.

Your Memorialists would therefore pass by these topics, important though they be, and respectfully solicit the attention of Your Honorable Court to the alarming fact that Britain is almost entirely dependant on foreign supply for this article, which is now scarcely less necessary than bread. Corn to her very existence, and that the consequences of a rupture with America, no very improbable event, would be most disastrous.

The diminution however, or entire removal of this evil from England is to be effected not only without injury to India but with the greatest possible benefit. English Cotton manufactures having superseded the Native fabrics formerly their great staple, and thereby thrown millions of persons out of employment, it is surely the duty of a paternal Government zealously to endeavour to turn the attention of the people to other profitable occupations. The manufacturing Districts of India are those wherein the Cotton plant spontaneously thrives, and therefore nothing can be more natural than that the inhabitants, deprived of a market for their cloths, should be encouraged to cultivate the raw material.

Your Memorialists are informed that your Honrable Court has already made various efforts to improve the quality and extend the cultivation of Cotton in India, and would very respectfully urge a continuance of these efforts; they are fully persuaded that in a tropical territory so extensive and diversified, there can be no physical impediment to the attainment of such an object which may not be overcome.

They would humbly submit that the incalculable advantages, which would thereby accrue to Great Britain in rendering her manufactures independent of foreign supply and in strengthening her Mercantile Marine to India, in lightening at least the load of poverty and consequent misery that lies upon it, and to the Hon'ble Company itself, which must needs be enriched by the enriching and multiplying of its subjects, instead of having as lately the famine-struck natives drafted from their own country, already under-peopled, into others where more encouragement is given is morally, politically, and commercially an object well worthy of your Hon'ble Court, and deserving of its most immediate and strenuous efforts.

Your Memorialists believe that an alteration in the extent and mode of taxation, the formation of Roads, and the encouraging an influx of Capital, are all steps that would further the end in view; but instead of dilating on these or others, they would rather respectfully impress upon your Hon'ble Court the urgent necessity that exists for taking the matter into instant and serious consideration, with a firm resolve to find a way to its accomplishment.

(Signed) W. GRAY, *Chairman.*
,, JNO. A. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

Signed by order of the Directors, and Sealed with the Seal of the Chamber, Glasgow, 15th December, 1838.

TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Memorial of the President, Vice President and Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures of Manchester.

SHEWETH,

That your Memorialists are deeply impressed with the advantages which are derived by this Country and British India from their commercial relations with each other, and that the interests of each of these portions of the Empire will be advanced by such measures as may tend to develope the resources and industry of either.

That your Memorialists believe that the agricultural resources of the vast Empire of British India are capable of almost unlimited extension, and of supplying Great Britain with articles of primary necessity, (many of which are now in a great measure derived from foreign resources) to the great benefits of our Indian fellow subjects as well as to that of the shipping, the commerce and the manufactures of the mother country.

Your Memorialists respectfully draw the attention of your Hon'ble Court to the very great importance, which attaches to the cultivation of Cotton.

The quantity of Cotton imported into Great Britain in the first eleven months of the present year, amounts to 1,374,316 bales of the value of about 14 millions £ Stg. in its unmanufactured state; of this quantity 122,397 bales have been received from British possessions in the East and West Indies, 26,281 bales being from the West Indies and 96,116 from the East Indies. The Cotton from India amounts to about £ 600,000 or only 5 per cent. of the whole value of Cotton imported, above 90 per cent. of our supply being drawn from foreign resources.

The importance of this great trade is evident on referring to the fact that the value of Cotton after being manufactured amounts to 40 millions £ Stg. per annum giving freight to 300,000 tons of shipping and employment to upwards of two millions of persons engaged in the various stages of its manufacture.

In addressing your Hon'ble Court on this subject your Memorialists will not offer any apology for placing before you the importance of this branch of trade to the Country, being fully sensible that although your immediate duties are directed to the Government of India, you entertain those liberal and enlightened views which will embrace the interests of the Empire at large.

A regular and independent supply of Cotton in this Country, it is of the greatest possible importance to secure. How much more desirable then for us to look for this supply to our fellow subjects in India than to be dependent upon any foreign country for it. It must be obvious to your Hon'ble Court that depending almost entirely on one source of supply, if any interruption of that supply should occur, either from national hostilities, a change from slave labor to free labor, or from other contingencies, the most distressing consequences would inevitably fall upon the large manufacturing population of this country.

The whole of the Cotton imported from India is conveyed hither by British shipping, whereas, a very large portion of the foreign Cotton is brought to us by foreign ships.

But extending the cultivation of Cotton in India, the Natives of that country would acquire greater means for procuring the comforts and conveniences of life, of advancement in civilization and of improvements in the Revenue, and would be more firmly bound in their connexion with this Country as their Governors by these advantages, and the amounts of taxation would be less burthensome to them, because they would be better able to bear it.

Your Memorialists have not any doubt that the great Continent of India, with its immense and industrious population, is capable of producing from its varied climate and soil every quality of Cotton that may be desired, and to any extent which our increasing manufactures may require, and at a less cost than from any other Country in the world.

The inferiority of the quality of East India Cotton has been the greatest impediment to a more extensive consumption of it in this Country; and though it will be difficult and must prove a work of time to effect a change in this most important particular, yet your Memorialists most respectfully submit it as their opinion, drawn from the best sources of information they have access to, that this difficulty is not insurmountable, and the very great importance of it to both countries will, they hope, excuse them to your Hon'ble Court for venturing a few remarks upon the subject.

1st. The amount of land tax extending generally, as your Memorialists are informed, to the maximum which the grower has the means of paying, destroys the stimulus to improvements and exertion, and a modification of this seems to be essentially necessary.

2dly. The tax being levied in kind appears in its working to be particularly objectionable, inducing the grower to produce quality or weight of Cotton without regard to quality or cleanness.

3dly. The want of roads in India, your Memorialists consider, to be very much against Cotton cultivation, not only by greatly increasing its cost, but by the deterioration of quality consequent on exposure to the effects of the weather, in its transit to a shipping port

4thly. The want of warehouses or sheds in which to deposit the Cotton at the commencement of the rainy season, and the want of piers or quays generally, at the shipping ports, tend greatly to the injury of the quality.

5thly. Every inducement which can with propriety be held out to capitalists to embark in the cultivation of Cotton should be offered to them.

Your Memorialists most respectfully request of your Hon'ble Court, to take these premises into your serious consideration, and to devise and adopt such measures as may appear to you to be most conducive to the extension of the agricultural resources of India, and particularly for the improvement of the quality and the extension of the cultivation of Cotton.

MANCHESTER,
Dec. 1838.

TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE HON'BLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Memorial of the Liverpool East India Association.

RESPECTIVELY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialists being fully sensible of the desire entertained by your Hon'ble Court to encourage every measure tending to promote the interests of the Natives of India, especially as connected with the general interests of the Empire, beg leave respectfully to urge on your attention the great importance of improving and extending the cultivation of Cotton in India

That of this great staple article of our manufactures, upon which so large a proportion of our labouring population depends for subsistence, more than nine-tenths in value of the whole quantity imported into Great Britain is the produce of foreign Countries, only a portion of the remainder is supplied by our possessions in the East.

That the vast and fertile regions of India, comprising every variety of soil and climate, are capable of producing Cotton of every quality and to any extent which may be required, and consequently the present inferiority in the quality of the East India Cotton (which is the chief obstacle to its consumption,) must be traced to other causes than the want of a soil or climate adapted to its growth.

While your Memorialists gratefully acknowledge the measures of public improvement already adopted in India under the sanction of your Hon'ble Court, they believe that much still remains to be done in the modification of taxes, the formation and repair of roads, the erection of sheds and piers at the shipping ports, and other similar works.

Your Memorialists feel assured that, by carrying out measures such as these, and by affording judicious encouragement to the Cotton-grower by means of rewards or otherwise, together with the recent introduction of foreign seed, and a more careful mode of cleaning, the quality of Cotton grown in India, may be so greatly improved as to lead to its general use in the manufactures of this country,

Your Memorialists need not enlarge on the advantages which would thus be secured to England as well as India. Our Cotton manufactures would be rendered in a great measure independent of foreign supply, and the embarrassing consequences of any interruption of our relations with the States of North and South America would thus be avoided, the increased importation of goods from our own possessions would afford a proportionate increase in the employment of British shipping and British seamen; while on the other hand it is obvious that the extension of the commercial and agricultural resources of India would increase the wealth and promote the civilization of the Natives of that Country, and consolidate their connexion with England.

Your Memorialists therefore pray your Hon'ble Court to adopt such measures as, by removing impediments, and affording judicious encouragement, may appear to your Hon'ble Court best calculated to improve the quality and extend the cultivation of Cotton in India.

(Signed) NICOL,
Chairman of the East India Association.

TO THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Memorial of the East India Association of Glasgow.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialists have frequently entreated the attention of your Hon'ble Court to the subject of improving the cultivation of Cotton in India, particularly in a Memorial dated the 13th October 1837.

Your Hon'ble Court was pleased in reply to that Memorial to appropriate a small sum for the purpose of encouragement to Mechanics to produce an improved Machine for *cleaning* the Cotton.

This grant was made jointly to the Associations of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, and being thus indefinite, your Memorialists have been unable to derive any benefit from it, but are nevertheless happy to be able to state that much of their attention having been directed to this object, they have at length obtained a Machine, concerning which they entertain a sanguine hope of

It is on the *principle of the Native Churka*, about the same size, regular in its motion, simple in all its parts, and easily understood; may readily be repaired, weighs about sixty pounds, and not needing to be fixed, can be carried about from place to place at pleasure, it cleans most satisfactorily and without injury to the staple, the Kupas sent to the Association from Bombay for this purpose, any number of them may by a connecting shaft be united and worked by hand, bullock or any other power, and finally they would not, if a number were required, cost above £4 each.

Your Memorialists have now three of these Machines ready which they are about to send to the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay, but should be happy if your Hon'ble Court would first cause them to be examined and reported on by any suitable person.

These three may all be driven by one man and will then only require one person each to feed them; they may be used together, and any one of them stopped without stopping the others, or they may all be separated and sent to different parts of the country.

If these Machines succeed, or even approach to success, one great point will be gained; but your Memorialists beg to impress on your Hon'ble Court, their conviction that, there are other points of still greater importance which your Hon'ble Court, alone can properly effect.

One of these is the want of roads, whereby the quality of the Cotton is injured both by the haste with which it is necessary to gather it, so as to overcome in time the roadless distance between its place of growth and its market, and also by the effects of weather during its transit; it likewise greatly increases its costs, not only by the labor and time required to carry it though such a Country, but by the quantity thus damaged and consequently lost.

The quality is further injured by the want of sheds wherein the Cotton may be protected from the weather, both at the places of growth and of shipment.

Another means whereby the cultivation of this article may be improved, is the affording of reasonable inducements to capitalists to engage therein.

The extreme poverty of the people is a serious difficulty in the way of producing a good article, for being obliged to borrow money both to procure the seed and defray current expenses, their great object is to produce quantity, without regard to quality. With all their efforts however for this purpose they are seldom able to repay the advances given them; the only hope therefore of the lender or rather contractor for the produce, is to lend again for the next season—he thus becomes a standing creditor—the poor Ryot, a mere bondsman, and the quality of the Cotton is sacrificed between them.

But above all your Memorialists believe that a great alteration is necessary both in the amount and in the mode of collecting the land tax.

Your Memorialists do not intend to enter upon this difficult subject, though they cannot avoid expressing their firm conviction that upon it in the first instance must hinge every question relating to any amelioration of the people or products of India, and they therefore cannot refrain from most earnestly, though with all respect, entreating your Hon'ble Court to take this most important subject into your immediate and serious consideration.

May it therefore please your Hon'ble Court to cause the Machine in question to be examined and reported on; and to take the important subject of Cotton cultivation in India into consideration, and give such order thereon as may to you seem fit.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

(Sd.) J. G. HAMILTON,
Chairman

Glasgow 10th July 1839.

To be Continued.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 10th Capt. Wilson, Brigade Major from Deesa.
Do. Capt. H. Roberts 9th Regt. M. N. I. from Quilon.
Do. Capt. A. F. Bartlet, 26th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
12th Lieut. F. F. Hallett 23th Regt. N. I. from Sattarah.
Do. Lieut. A. Hall. 25th Regt N. I. from do.
Do. Ensign. Glennie do. do. from do.
Do. Capt Cox 60th Regt. Bengal N. I. from Simla.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8th Capt. P. Le Messurier A. Assistant Qr. Mr. Genl. to Mhableshewer.
6th Major Cumming, 1st B. E. Regt to Karrack.
12th Capt. Parkinson Guz. Provincial Bat. to Guzerathe.
13th Lieut. Col. Chas Payne, 13th Regt N. I. to Surat,

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 12th French Brig Solide, Polier, Master, from Bourbon 23rd October.
Passenger.---Mr. Adamolle.
Do. 13th Ship Futtay Rahimon, Saboo Bin Tyeb, Nacoda, from Calcutta 29th Oct.
Do. do. Her Majesty's Ship Larne, Capt. Blacke, from Sea

DEPARTURES.

Dec 11th Barque Sir Herbert Compton, F. S Boulton, Master, to Karrack.
Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Spring.
Do. do. Barque Clarissa, G. F. Andree, Master, to Madras.
Passengers.---Capt. Sheriff, D. A. G. M. Army, G. F. Beauchamp, Esq. M. C. S., R. White Esq and R. C. Plowden, Esq.
Do. 12th Ship Childe Harold, G. Willis, Master, to Cape and London.
Passengers.—Doctor and Mrs. Carstairs, and family, Lieutenant and Mrs Johnstone and family, Miss Leckie, Captain and Mrs. Stamford and family, Capt. Holmes, Lieut. Leckie, Doctor West, Doctor Malagan, R. Y. Bazett Esq. C. S. Mrs. Yates, Servant to Mrs. Carstairs, and 68 Invalids.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	31st Dec.
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	in Dec.
Mishabar	Skinner & Co.	London	1st Jan.
George Canning	Foster & Co	Do.	20th Dec.
Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool.	
Virginia	William Nicol & Co.	Singapore.	
Dronzan	Thos. Jefferies & Co.	Madras	Im. desp.
Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.		
Herald	Ritchie Stewart & Co.		
Futtel Vuhab	Tyabjee & Co.	Aden	dispatch
Herculean	Dirom C. & Co.		
H. C. Steamers.	Semiramis. Atalanta. Zenobia.		
,, ,, Brig	Tuptee.		
,, ,, Cutter	Emily.		
,, ,, ,,	Margaret.		
,, ,, ,,	Pattimar Bhima.		
,, R. S	Hastings.		

Tuetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.
H. M. Ship Wellesley and Larne.
Country Vessels.—Benares, Patamber, Savor, Jane, Ardaseer Samlaney, Fanny, Rubr, Futtay Karim, Hydrooss, Fazal Rahimon, Lowjee Family, Lord Castlereigh, Hannah, Agnes, Moulmein, Sir William Wallace, Hamido, and Futtay Rahimon.
FRENCH.—Brig Solide.

HIGH WATER TABLE 14TH DECEMBER 1839.

	MOR.	EVE.
Saturday	4 31	4 57
Sunday	5 24	5 59
Monday	6 31	7 2

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

AGRA UKHBAR.---NOV 30.

AGRA.---The Governor Generals arrival is now fixed for the 16th or two days later than the official communication announced. His Lordship left Delhee---where he and his fair sisters were brilliantly feted---on the 28th.

Mr. Bird will make a tour through the Provinces during the next two months.

Mr. Plowden returned from Mussoree yesterday.

It may interest Meteorologists to know, that the brilliant Meteoric showers which have for the last seven years been observed in parts of India in the month of November, have not appeared this year.

The 1st and 9th Cavalry, commanded by Major Hawkes and Colonel Worrall, are both to proceed to Muttra, and as the former Officer is considerably Senior to the latter, it is said the Colonel will be removed to the 10th on the promotion of Major Pope, whose loss will be deeply felt by the Officers of that gallant corps, by whom he is much beloved for general amiability and his qualities for command.

* Mr. Metcalfe.

Government of Maharashtra
Government financial assistance
on 08 April, 2017

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—DEC. 2.

Our readers may recollect our publishing some time since a sketch of the agrémens of the island of Ceylon, furnished us by an ex-rifleman, who had passed some little time on the island. This sketch has, it seems, found its way into the *Ceylon Herald*, and as the editorial observations which it has called forth are calculated to draw attention to the attractions of the island, we have great pleasure in extracting them.

'From the passages we have quoted our readers will readily perceive that the writer is intimately acquainted with the beauties of Ceylon, and with the very extraordinary change of climate which may be experienced from extreme heat to extreme cold in the short period of eleven hours. The salubrity of Nuwera Ellia is not to be surpassed by that of any country —sometimes indeed it is bitterly cold. but the climate in that part of Ceylon during the warm season bears a very palpable similarity to that of Madeira, which is recommended to consumptive patients.—We know a friend who has resided in the latter island for upwards of seven months, yet during the cold season he was never compelled to have recourse to a 'pea-jacket,' as many persons are glad to do in Nuwera Ellia. It is astonishing that such sould be the case (for Madeira lies in latitude 57. and 32. North), and equally so that severe frost should exist in a place so far within the Northern Ecliptic. It is notorious also that individuals afflicted with almost incurable diseases in the lowlands of Ceylon, have, on removal to Kandy or Nuwera Ellia, speedily recovered their health.

'The Rifleman' enlarges much on the hospitality he experienced from the various individuals, in particular the Rifle Officers, with whom he came in contact during his stay in Ceylon, but we think his encomiums are not possessed of half the warmth that such a theme should be approached with. The liberal hospitality of the various military bodies and civilians, rank deservedly high, but that of the Rifles in particular has become proverbial. Their mess is on a splendid scale, and the open-hearted spirit in which they regale their guests, is, with all whose legs have reposed beneath their mahogany, the subject of admiration and panegyric. Their name has gone far, and although we do not suppose the sole object of their ambition to be that of the *bon-vivant* who exclaimed, *La gloire aux poches vides, et l'amour aux petits-maitres, mais pour moi la bonne table et le bon vin!* still we trust that their celebrity for hospitality will always continue unshorn of its honors.'

In our paper of Saturday last we published a very important public document---the order of the Governor General to the Army of the Indus, on the termination of its campaign.---His lordship's order will cause (and we presume was intended to cause) discontentment, and may be, pain in *some* quarters, and we do much fear that he has allowed himself to be biassed by representations which sprang, we apprehend, as much from previshness and personal recentment, as from a desire to conduce to the good of the public service. The marked omission, in the paragraphs of thanks, of the name of General Nott; of all direct allesion to the Bengal Commissariat---the unparallelled efficiency and success of which called for elaborate specification ---and the comparatively cold mention which is made of the services of Sir Alexander Burnes, are severally calculated to excite repinings in the breast of individuals, and dissatisfaction throughout at least the Bengal Army, which is pervaded, we suspect, by a strong suspicion that Sir John Keane's personal feelings towards the persons and department we have referred to, were such as might get the better (even unconsciously to himself) of any but a very just and magnanimous disposition, in the preparation of official reports to the highest local authority. As to General Nott, we conclude that as a matter of course, he will request a formal, if not a judicial, investigation into his conduct when he becomes aware of the *heavy censure* which such a silence respecting his field service, as we have here noted, conveys; but, beyond what we consider his justifiable remonstration in defence of what he believed to be the rights of his rank, we have little or no knowledge of his proceedings, and are consequently unable to say whether or not Lord Auckland had good ground for casting the blight, which certainly his Lordship *has* cast, upon that General's professional reputation. Time will no doubt enlighten our present darkness, but even supposing General Nott's unworthiness, to be such as to be no more than condignly punished by a course which bars him from all share in those military honors which his sovereign can (and several of his brother officers doubtless *will*) besto , it is a grievous thing to see an old and talented, and we believe, zealous officer so degraded at the close of a long career, and after a campaign which he we *know* he looked forward to as one in which he should earn distinction. If this be the general feeling, even supposing him meritedly punished, what will it be if he be proved to have been sacrificed to a powerful enemy's hatred, or disgraced for merely the not inexpiable fault of a too pertimacious defence of what he conscientiously believed to be his professional rights and advantages as a senior General Officer! As to the Bengal Commissariat, we devoutly believe it to have been the—we were going to say *sole*, but the—main sinew of the campaign. Money, which is usually rightly termed the sinews of war, can be serviceable only according to the manner in which it is applied; and we assert that our former articles on this part of the subject have demonstrated that but for the successful use which was made of it by the commissariat of this presidency—nor is it invidious to particularise Captain Watt---Sir John Keane's army would have been starved into inefficiency,---for has not the Duke of Wellington stated that an army is fit for nothing if it be not adequately fed? Yet the Bengal Commissar at has received no praise:---was this because that none *could* have been conferred on the Bombay branch of the same general department? Curious! if the Bombay Government should, in *its* order to its own division, give laud to its commissariat! As to the 'faint praise' accorded to Sir Alexander Burnes, we *may* be mistaken, and we certainly cannot explain it; but we know that rumours *were* rife of differences of opinion between that officer---in his political capacity---and some of those he had to act with; and it seems to us as if the high hand had been taken to put down, more or less throughly, all who have ventured upon differing in opinion with the Commander.* If ever the campaign comes to be ably and dispassionately historified, more will see the light than any reader of the General Order would be prepared for,---but no more of that at present. The opening of its second Paragraph assumes the fact of an intended aggression upon the British power in the east, a point which Lord Palmerston and Count Nesselrode may settle between them now; but as *we* always approved of Lord Auckland's Central Asian policy---though not of the arguments with which he sought to pre-justify it---we need not stop to enquire into the imputation of planned (and, as the words would imply, unjustifiable) hostility against our dominion, as cast upon the 'Chiefs of Cabool and Candahar;' for whether they *colloqued* together or not, to achieve our downfal, it was a measure of political expediency to (to use another Hibernicism) put them *out of that*. For the thorough and untollable commercial opening of the Indus, his lordship merits, in our judgment, a civic crown, and we are sure he has earned a step in the peerage a vast deal more than Lord Amherst did—who obtained one. As to the merits of the troops, no laudatory language which the greatest master of language could employ, would be too strong whereby to express approbation of their excellent conduct, in all the respects which the general order has enumerated; and so far his lordship's voice may be said to be the voice of all the rest of the Indian army, and indeed of the Indian British public; and it will, we presume, be generally acquiesced in, that the Envoy and Minister, and the coadjuvant political authorities who are named—but especially the minister, on whom rested the heaviest share of responsibility, and who has displayed a capacity fully equal to sustain that share—have earned the reputation which his Lordship means to confer. The grant of the six months' batta is, in a manner, a fulfilment of one prediction which we made about it, and which was that the Government would do whatever it properly could do in the matter, *without* the stimulation of any memorial *from the army*.

* The medical department, too, we observe, is left unnotified, though it cannot be doubted that the greater portion of its members had a very laborious, and anxious duty to perform. In Shawl, especially, disease has been terribly prevalent, and we heard that certain medical opinions touching the selection of the encamping encampment in that quarter, and the neglect of medicines have not given particular satisfaction to the Commander.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Nov. 29.

A letter from Cuttack states, that a good fall of rain had greatly improved the prospect of the harvest in that district. The rice on the low ground, as well as that which had been saved by irrigation, was all expected to come to maturity, and there is every prospect of a fair rubbee harvest.

The fall has had considerable effect in the prices of grain; rice is now selling a follows:---

New Rice.....	23 and 24	seers per rupee
Second kind.....	22 ,, 23	,,
First kind.....	20 ,, 21	,,
Old Rice.....	22	*Note.* The Maund si
Second kind.....	20	104 sicca weight.
Third kind.....	16	

Mr. Henry Douglas, a Civil Servant of 1779, on the Annuity list, has died at Patra, leaving 25 lacs of rupees, of which 9 is in Coutt's and 6 in Cockerell and Co's houses in England, and the rest in this Country. His Will directs his property shall be divided into 40 shares, of which 8 he gives to Mr. M. Fleming; 2 to Mr. Lambert of the Civil Service, and 2 to the Surgeon at Patna.

DINNER AND BALL AT DUM-DUM.—On Wednesday evening last, the new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Jasper Nicolls, was entertained by the Officers of the Artillery at Dum-Dum. Sir Jasper, who was accompanied by his lady and daughter, was received on his arrival at the station with a salute of nineteen guns and a guard of honour. About 150 sat down to the dinner, which was most excellent. Among the company were his honor the Deputy-Governor, the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the Supreme Court, Sir E. Williams, General Raper, Col. McLeod, the members of the Medical Board, the Archdeacon and the heads of most of the departments at the presidency.

After the dinner there was a ball, which was most numerously attended, the room being crowded almost to excess. Dancing was kept up with great animation and perseverance until a late hour, and all went off in the pleansantest manner imaginable.

The following is an Extract of a letter, dated Camp "Julallabad," 4th November 1839.

"The 2nd Light Cavalry and 37th Regiment N. I. reached this place yesterday morning, after a distressing march of 12 days from Cabul. We had heard the road was bad, but never supposed it to be anything like what we found it almost impossible. It is amusing to hear the sepoys remarking that they now comprehend the reason for our coming round by Shikarpoor and Khandahar; and certain it is we never could have come by this route had we been opposed by a few determined troops. To give a description of the road from Cabul to this, is next to impossible, suffice it to say it is a mountain pass almost the whole way, the road, if indeed it can be called one, covered with large round riven stones, sharp, broken flints, shingle, and every thing that's bad. Not a vestige of forage could we find till we reached "Futteabad" the day before yesterday: all that my cattle (both camels and horses) saw on the way, I brought with me from Cabul.

This place, "Julallabad," is just about as vile a hole as ever Christian cast eyes on. Facing South, we have the lofty range of Sufaid Koh in our front, on which are now tipped with snow; in our rear stand the noble mountains, the Hindoo Koosh. At the base of the hills on the North side of the valley, is a good deal of cultivation, and in the vicinity of Julallabad a good deal of sugar cane is grown, and from what I have seen I should say the soil is favorable to the growth of the plant. The Cabul river runs along the north side of the town, and is here a fine, deep rapid stream. The thermometer this morning at sun rise stood at 46 at noon 79.

The Shah, escorted by a squadron of the 2nd Light Cavalry and the European Regiment, was to leave Cabul on the 23th ultimo, so that he may be expected here in all this week. The Commander-in-Chief only left this on the 29th ultimo, and Sir W. Cotton with the 2nd column on the 30th. They were detained here in consequence of the Kyberees having refused them a passage through the Kyber Pass, which they afterwards purchased with some of Honorable John's *silver shot*, which they have so abundantly lavished away on the Affghans.

I'll keep you acquainted with our movements and any changes which may take place. H. M. 13th Light Infantry and the 35th N. I. are to Garrison Cabul. The H. C. European Regiments, 37th and 48th Regiments N. I., and the 2nd Light Cavalry, will remain here if they can manage to subsist so large a force. Captain Watt, of the Commissariat, arrived with the Detachment yesterday. Grain is said to be scarce, and supplies not be had for love or money."

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF POLYGAMY.—A Hindoo named Gobind Chunder Gosain, an inhabitant of Ballee died lately, leaving no less than one hundred widows.

We are happy to hear, that our venerable Diocesan has arrived safely at Patna; although there was a slight *contre-tems* in the mode of his conveyance from the Opium ghaut to Mr. Trotter's residence at Bankipore, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather.

Torrents of rain poured down the whole morning, and it was supposed his Lordship would not venture to leave his boat. The carriages were not sent therefore, to meet him. The Bishop, however, determined to proceed with the chaplain on an *Ek-ka*, or one horsed sort of hackery. Having seated themselves in Oriental fashion, the only practicable way, we believe, for sitting at all in such a conveyance, His Lordship gave the *hookum* to start, and away flew *Ek-ka*, amid the shouts of the spectators, old and young, collected at the ghaut, delighted with the Lord Padre Saib's condescension and patronage of their national vehicle; and the bells, round the horse's neck, gave a thundering echo to the cheers "they left behind them."

His Lordship, we are rejoiced to add, reached the mansion of his hospitable host, without further inconvenience than a wet-skin and some slight, we cannot say superficial but rather fundamental, bruises from the peculiar motion of the *Ek-ka*.—*December* 2.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—NOVEMBER 30.

We understand that the five chests of *Burmese Indigo*—put up, we suppose, as an experiment, to feel the market—sold at public outcry yesterday at the enormous price of *thirteen* rupees the chest: not much *profit* we should think would be derived from this spec by the owners.

The following is from the *Ceylon Herald* received today, regarding the progress made of late in the excavation of the Paumban Channel—it appears from this that there are now eight and nine feet water therein, admitting of vessels drawing seven feet, passing through without casting anchor or taking a Pilot on board:—

"We understand that the Paumban Works which have been so successfully commenced and continued, are at a stand-still, as the season is over, but they will be resumed again at the usual period. The progress which has already been made in clearing the channel is at once astonishing and highly satisfactory, taking into consideration the anticipated difficulties of the undertaking. We are indebted to a friend on the spot for much interesting information on the subject; he says—"There is now but little detention at Paumban, ; nearly all the Dhonies sail through when the wind is fair for them, and many of the Colombo vessels have done so." Vessels of considerable burden have passed through, not only without taking out any part of their cargo, but even without dropping an anchor, or taking in a pilot. We may judge how simple the navigation of the Paumban passage now is, from the fact that vessels drawing 7 feet water, may safely run for the large channel, of which the depth is from 8 to 9 feet at spring tides—on the whole, the result, we may reasonably expect from its completion, must be highly beneficial to this valuable Colony, and acquainted as we are with the talents of the Superintendent of the Works, we sanguinely await the speedy attainment of those results.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—DEC. 4.

We learn from *the Naval and Military Gazette* that Sir S. F. Whittingham, our new Commander in-Chief, is not likely to arrive in India for some considerable time, as he was at Barbadoes in O tober last, and intended revisiting England before proceeding hither. The same authority informs us that Sir Archibald Campbell declined the Bombay command, to which he had been appointed, under the recommendation of his medical advisers.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.---DEC. 3.

THE COLUMB[illegible] subjoined extract from a letter dated Ked[illegible] November from a passenger on the *Co*[illegible] many of our readers, as announcing the safe arrival of that vessel in the River, especially after the hurricane experienced to the Northward. The information is further interesting as connected with the late storm, and shewing that such extended far seaward. The *Columbo* appears to have experienced it from the 13th to the 16th; but on the 15th it was at its extreme height and abated on the following day, whilst at Coringa and Vizagapatam the full force of the gale was felt on the 16th at night. The *Columbo* first experienced the gale in the very Latitude of Vizagapatam; the Longitude is not stated, but the vessel was probably a good distance to the Eastward and ran out of the influence of the storm. The *Duke of Bedford* from London was standing up the River at the same time with the *Columbo*:—

"We did not get away from Madras Roads till 9 A. M. of the 7th. We drifted to the Southward for three days when we found ourselves off Negapatam, here luckily we got a slant which carried us on at a great pace, till on the 13th we were in about 17 N. Lat, Here commenced two days of blowing weather, which on the 15th proved a regular rattling gale---top gallant masts stuck, and Vessel bouncing under nothing but a close reefed main top sail. This moderated on the 15th, from which day the weather has been most propitious, the whole resulting in our taking the Pilot at 4 P. M. on the 9th, having thus completed the Voyage from Madras Roads to the Sand Heads in a fortnight precisely."

HER MAJESTY'S 21ST OR NORTH BRITISH FUSILIERS.---A Private letter from undoubted authority in Calcutta, states positively that Her Majesty's 21st Regiment, or North British Fusiliers, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation; tenders for Shipping having been offered and accepted for their conveyance to Madras. They are to replace the *Queen's* 54th in Fort St. Geo., and not the 94th as reported.

It is full time the 54th should return to England, having been no less a period than *Twenty-one* years from home, and we can therefore hardly congratulate them on this relief, as by right they should have proceeded home at least *three or four years* ago, but in all sincerity we wish them a safe and happy return to their native Land.

THE SAINT ANDREW'S DINNER.---We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following spirited sketch of last Saturday's festivities in honour of St. Andrew's day at the Banquetting Hall.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

"MR. EDITOR.—"I beg to send you list of Toasts for this Evening's Festivity, Scotia's Sons assembled in great numbers in the Banquetting Room, which with his wonted kindness the Governor lent for the happy occasion. There was the usual brilliancy of decoration which characterises the Madras Presidency, and the same indications of loyalty on the announcement of the Queen's health by our respected Governor.

"One feeling alone pervaded the assembly of Scots and their numerous guests, which was to add if possible to the hilarity reigning every where in the Hall. The speeches of Lord Elphinstone as President, of Sir R. Dick. as Croupier, of Sir Hugh Gough, Major Macdonald, Walter Elliot, Esq. and of Dr. Grant, were loudly responded to, but Mr. Editor my pen fails me, when I wish to tell you of the effect produced by the eloquence of our worthy Resident Mr. Ouchterlony. I heard one Gentleman remark upon the size and as ill adapted for oral exertion, but the euphony, the pathos, the weight with which each word was invested, as it fell from the lips of this talented individual shewed that this remark was incorrect

"Would that I could send you his speeches as delivered this night: would that I conjure up in your bosom as I felt was the case in mine, the glowing emotions to which his Toast of the Land of Cakes, gave rise. I should then be able to picture to you the Land of Cakes, a land flowing with milk and honey, a land, whose Priesthood holds the greatest sway over the affections---whose exertions, and perseverance, whether in the closet, or in the field, when driven from their homes, has excited the admiration of all, who come within their influence.

"Mr. Ouchterlony's remarks in proposing the memory of Sir Walter Scott were touching in the extreme. He brought to notice the sickly nature of the productions with which fiction was satisfied in the year when Waverly was published---he remarked upon the change effected by Scott in the general taste when works of "sterner stuff" were introduced; he explained the talismanic power which Scott had over his readers, viz. in his addressing their hearts.

"It would confer a great benefit on us, were Mr. Ouchterlony's speeches of this evening published. There was in them a grateful memory of Home, of the House of our Fathers: and there was a dignified approval of the benefits of a fixed Church Establishment.

"The manner as well as the matter were original—the style elegant—if possible too hurried for those who were hanging on his lips.

"I must not omit mention of Sir E. Gambier's reply to the Toast, "The Judges of the Supreme Court," After the expression of his thanks for the compliment paid to the Bar, he adverted to the statue of Munro with which Madras is adorned and to the fact of the rise in life of that esteemed character Sir T. M. so Honorable to Scotland.

"I have heard Sir E. G. speak on other occasions, but his manner was felicitous indeed to-night, and I close my account with regret that I cannot do full justice to this Annual Festivity, its recurrence is honourable to Scotland, and must be productive of good resulting from this Periodical gathering of all that is worthy and estimable in Society.

"Your obedient Servant,
X.

Saturday 30th Nov. 1839.

TOASTS.

1	The Queen.....	By Lord Elphinstone
2	The Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family.	Lord Elphinstone.
3	The Pious memory St. Andrew.....	Sir Robert Dick.
4	The Land of Cakes.....	J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
5	The Army.....	Lord Elphinstone.
6	The Navy.....	Sir Robert Dick.
7	The Memory of Wallace and Bruce.....	Major MacDonald.
8	The Church of Scotland.	J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
9	Lord Elphinston.....	Sir Robert Dick.
10	The Memory of Sir Walter Scott.....	J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
11	The Judges of the Supreme Court.....	Lord Elphinstone.
12	Sir Hugh Gough and the Madras Army.....	Walter Elliot, Esq.
13	The Civil Service.....	Dr. Grant.
14	The Memory of Rt. Burns..	Major MacDonald.
15	The Medical Service.....	Captain MacKenzie.
16	The Lassies of Scotland....	Sir Robert Dick.
17	Our Guests from the Thames and the Shannon.....	Captain Orr.
18	The Madras Bar.....	A. Arbuthnot, Esq.
19	The Commercial Community of Madras.....	Major Macdonald.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT OF INDIA.—It is cheering to learn that the cares arising from the difficulties and dangers which beset the British Indian Govt. twelve months ago, and have been since so successfully overcome by the measures that Lord Auckland's vigorous and far seeing policy led to the adoption of, should not have distracted his attention from internal improvements, and the amelioration of the condition of the people. One of the most important results arising from our successes beyond the Indus, is the command we have obtained over the navigation of that magnificent stream, a stream which has been no less poetically than justly styled "the main artery of the East," which valuable acquisition the Governor General is still further striving to improve, by examining to what possible extent he may be able to communicate the benefits which its navigation will confer on British India: and we learn from the *Delhi Gazette*, that with this view, his Lordship has already employed a scientific Officer in taking the levels between the Jumna and Sutledge, in order to ascertain the practicability of connecting the two rivers by a navigable canal, thus completing a line of water carriage between the extreme East and West of the Indian Peninsula. The Governor Genl. has too employed another Engineer, as we learn from our North Western Cotemporary, to survey the Ganges where it issues from the Mountains near Hurdwar, with a view to laying down a line of canal from a head of water at such an elevation as shall by means of Anicuts afford irrigation to, and thus produce fertility over vast tracts of fine soil, which have long lain almost waste in Rohilcund besides at the same time supplying efficient means of water carriage throughout that province.

Viewing the benefits that may be expected to accrue to the people of upper India from the execution of designs so every way worthy the comprehensive mind of Lord Auckland, whose extended and successful policy as a Ruler gives him a claim to rank with the ablest of his predecessors, we pray that complete success may attend his present undertakings, which when achieved will form lasting monuments to his Lordship's fame, as well as to the honour of the British Government.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

To the mercantile body no subject at the present moment affords greater interest than the critical position of our affairs with China.

The Opium question was one of paramount importance to the Chinese Community, involving the consideration of health and morals to her extensive population; matters of such vast concern can never be overlooked by any Government with impunity, and therefore it became a fit topic for the most severe legal enactments, the breach of which could not be too severely visited. While the authorities of the Celestial Empire confined themselves to the suppression of a trafic in this branch of trade, the general feeling was in their favour, and the press as generally denounced persistence on the part of the interested as both offensive to legitimate commerce and derogatory to international communication. The inconsistency of forcing an article into the market which violated the sanctions of law, and entailed punishment upon the venders of it must be at once apparent, and the loss following upon detection will surely never form either a ground of complaint or a justification of coersive measure. Every civilized nation must be its own judge in its own affairs, any attempt therefore to nullify or weaken the acts of the executive, is an interference that cannot be tolerated, and may be resisted by something more than penal sanctions. How far the conduct of those who have embarked in this illicit trade is creditable we may gather from the abomination in which it is held by every well wisher to his species, nor can we attribute other motives to them than such as may arise out of excessive cupidity, and a total disregard not only of what they themselves ought to hold sacred, but of what belongs to others and is equally sacred to them. There is a strange anomaly in this business, at Home immense sums of money are yearly expended on what is called the preventive services, and smuggling which aforetime was transportation is now visited by either imprisonment or service on board one of Her Majesty's Ships for a period of five years—on what principle of justice or good policy can the British Government wink at, if not directly sanction this wholesale dealing in that which is marked as contraband by the Chinese legislature. It is not only unfair and impolitic, but exceedingly detrimental to that good understanding and reciprocity of interest and feeling, which for paltry gain should never be sacrificed. This invasion on our part of a known and extensively promulged edict, was warrant sufficient to justify exclusion from both the ports and trade of China, for most certainly the right is theirs as to what principles shall accompany and enter into their mercantile relations and transactions with other powers. To assume the converse of this would be to destroy the independence of the nation and trent them as a conquered or tributary people, but this is a dogma too gross to be entertained for a single moment, and one which if entertained, would be scouted by every enlightened kingdom under the sun. By persisting then in carrying on this traffic, we not only minister to a vitiated appetite, but degrade a people's morals, and insult the Majesty of law. Had hostilities arisen out of this cause no really sane man would have ventured to uphold our quarrel with them, on this ground however it does not proceed, and as the matter stands, the reason is perfectly good for "letting slip the dogs of war" and perforce dictating a more rational state of things than seems now to exist. On the face of the communications that have as yet reached us we think a prima facie case is made out for decisive measures on the part of our Government, and were they to refuse to avail themselves of it, we should say, they deserved more than all the insult that hitherto has been heaped upon them. We acknowledge it to be a serious matter to become the advocates and abettors of aggressive warfare, still where good and sufficient reasons can be assigned we will not flinch from the responsibility. The provoking causes are palpable, nor are any tortuous methods necessary to render them apparent—in consequence of Captain Elliott's determination not to deliver up an Englishman to be sacrificed to the manes of the Chinese, who was said to have been killed in an affray with some English and American sailors, commissioner Lin ordered all the Chinese, servants of the English merchants at Macao to quit them, and eventually stopped all supplies, and forced them to take refuge in their Ships. Proceeding elsewhere to obtain the latter, where the natives freely supplied their wants, force was applied by the Mandarin Junks and the supplies granted refused embarkation—besides the treatment of Mr. Moss, the brutal murder of his innocent child, and the destruction of the Lascars that composed the crew, and this attack be it remembered was made whilst he and they were asleep, their intention of destroying by fire the Vessel, prevented only by another Vessel, heaving in sight—this conduct alone would be deemed sufficient for having recourse to the lex talionis, but more aggravated circumstances are yet in reserve. An offensive character has been given to the proceedings which no enlightened Government would pass by unheeded, "the offer of 400 dollars for the head of every Englishman, and the poisoning of the springs of water are crimes which cannot be allowed with impunity—with facts of so grave a character, not alleged as matter of report, but bearing an official stamp, it would be indeed "passing strange" if no attempt were made to place things on a better foundation, and no lesson afforded to his Celestial Majesty which would operate to correct the folly and insolence, the murders and spoliation, with which he as the supreme head or Magistrate of the nation must be considered chargeable. We like not the apparent vascillation of Captain Elliott, a blow once struck should be followed up, and nothing but dire necessity should have led him to withdraw after the attack was once commenced. All wavering on so important occasion is next a kin to pusillanimity, if not to be regarded as indecision, or fear, or the want of means successfully to prosecute the war. Any one of these and all put together would tempt his opponents even in defeat to boast of triumph and contemn their adversary. We shall look with much anxiety for the next intelligence from this quarter, in the meantime sincerely hope that no steps taken will in the smallest degree compromise British honor or sully the records of her prowess among the nations.—*Madras Courier, Dec.* 2.

China and the Chinese have for some time past been the staple of the editorials of our Calcutta cotemporaries, the *Hurkaru* and the *Englishman*, the former advocating the necessity of warlike demonstrations, and the latter giving it as his opinion, that no just cause can be shown for having recourse to hostilities. They discuss the matter like men having authority and Lord Auckland will have a sort of Hercules' Choice between these advocates of peace and war—the meek eyed maid and him of the grim visage. Nothing is, however, easier than to advocate a warlike policy—but it is difficult to say from what quarter the means for carrying on a regular War with China should be supplied India could scarcely be expected to furnish them, burth-ned as she is with an unfinished war in Affghanistan---nor is it likely that the Whig Ministry will give their voice for war, having during the whole period of their tenure of office advocated peace. The expenses of a war with China, will certainly be enormous, and although it would not be difficult to give the Chinese drubbing after drubbing, it certainly will be a difficult matter, after the declaration of hostilities, to establish our trade with them so as to cover the expenses, which the war will entail, and afford a profit to those engaged in it. Such will be the view taken by Ministers of the subject, and rather than incur such expense, they will either offer a compromise or abandon the Opium Trade altogether. Little, therefore, can be expected from them and if we are to have a trade with China, for a time at least, we must look to the Indian Government and to its decision and promptness. In the discussion of the question, the law of nations, the lex loci, usages &c. are abundantly used, but one fact seems always to be forgotten, or at least studiously kept in the back ground, and that is, that the Opium Trade, regarded in any point of view whatsoever, is decidedly and entirely a smuggling trade fostered and deliberately encouraged by the East India Company and the British Government. The Company who grow and produce the opium throw much too thin a veil over their share in the smuggling transactions which take place in China, if they imagine, that because they merely offer for sale what they have produced, and do not actively smuggle the drug, they are not responsible for any untoward events that may occur. They certainly are responsible for them all---because they have organized the trade, and by their direct connivance given it a stability, which it would not have acquired, it it had been left from the first to the speculations of private growers and private dealers. It is from them therefore the trade has a right to expect protection and compensation for losses sustained. The idiotcy of Capt. Elliott will never bind the British Government who will not assuredly come before Parliament with a Bill for granting two millions sterling to some smugglers,---we use the strict term and one that will be hurled into the teeth of Ministers by half the country whenever they bring the subject forward. The quarrel then in short must be taken up by the party that has been the chief accessory to it, the Indian Government---and they want not the means of doing so, with effect. A respectable display of firmness would very speedily awe the paltry, pusillanimous Chinese---a nation which is entirely deficient in even the mere animal courage of man---of whom maugre all that is and has been said of them, they are a low species---and the most boasting and gasconading on earth. Let the Governor General send a few cruizers into the China Sea, to sweep of the import trade of the country, and the Imperial Tatar of Pekin will soon find his throne tottering under him.* A few cruizers could starve half the southern provinces of the Empire, a measure that would be followed by commotions which would quickly dispose the Emperor and his Boards, to place our trade on a footing it never yet occupied.---*Agra Ukhbar, Nov.* 30.

* Extensive Societies exist throughout China—something like our Masonic Lodges, unless indeed in the folly and utter inutility of these latter—the object, preserved and strengthened by oaths, &c. &c., of which is, the expulsion of the Tatar dynasty.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1839.

The following Ships have arrived since our last:—

12th Dec. The French Brig *Solide*, Polier, Master, from Bourbon the 23rd October.

13th Do. The *Futtay Rahimon*, Shaboo bin Tyeb, Nacodah from Calcutta the 29th Oct.

Do. do. H. M. Ship *Larne*, Captain Blake, from Sea.

We have received Calcutta Papers to the 2nd and Madras to the 5th Instant. The latter are unusually devoid of interest. From our Calcutta Contemporary the *Englishman*, we extract a very spirited article in reference to Lord Auckland's Order to the Army of the Indus,—in which the cold mention that is made of the Services of Sir Alexander Burnes is commented upon with great justice. The fact is, we suppose, that the Governor General has never forgiven the bold exposition of the character of Shah-Sooja made by Sir Alexander Burnes,—and this opinion, more than once expressed, that Dost Mahomed, was much the better man of the two.

The Military Commission upon which the hopes and fears of both the Army and Navy have been so long pending, has, we learn from the *Naval and Military Gazette*, closed its proceedings, and although no Report has as yet been presented by this Body, it is generally understood that the following Resolutions had been unanimously carried;—

"The Mates of the Royal Navy, will receive commissions, an increase of pay while serving, and half-pay after certain service.

"The Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, while serving, will have an increase of pay, which may encourage them to remain afloat.

"Adjutants of Regiments (Lieutenants in the Army) will receive the benefit of the one shilling increase of pay from length of service, and thus be induced to retain the post of Adjutant."

"A certain number of Officers of the Royal Artillery will be allowed to retire.

"The pay of Captains of the Royal Marines will be assimilated to that of Army Captains.

"The Medical Departments of the Army and Navy will be improved.

"An allowance granted to Naval Officers for loss of baggage,

"Colonels on the full-pay of regiments as Lieut. Colonels are to be permitted to retire on 300*l.* per Annum, but when advanced to Major-Generals to receive 400*l.* per annum.

"Army Officers of thirty years' full-pay service will be allowed to retire on the full-pay of their regimental rank.

The *Comprehensives* and the *Precursors* of Calcutta have coalesced, and at a meeting held on the 27th of last month, it was determined to start a Steamer of 1,500 Tons immediately, to run between Calcutta and Suez, touching at Madras and Ceylon. This is decidedly a move in advance, and deeds instead of words, we hope will now be the order of the day. In size the Vessel will be fully equal to all that is required of her, and not like our Steamers, altho' fine Boats, too small and of too little power to contend with the South-west Monsoon. In the present state of our Steam Arrangments, it has always struck us as most unaccountable that the Government should have ever permitted the "*Semiramis*" to be condemned; which as a Transport would have been an invaluable vessel, and also of the greatest service for short trips in the fine season. We have now barely Steamers enough to carry on the overland Communication, and one of them, the "*Hugh Lindsay*," of such inferior powers, as to make a difference of ten days and upwards in the passage to and from Suez. Had the "*Atalanta*" been available, we should have had the expected packet in all probability by the 12th of this month, whereas now we cannot, at the soonest, look for it before the 20th.

From the *Englishman* of the 2nd December, we quote the following portion of a letter said to have been received by the September Mail, by Major General Allan H. M. 57th Foot on the Madras Establishment, from Lord Fitzroy Sommerset. The Officer to whom it is addressed is one of Sir Henry Fane's Major Generals.

COPY.

Horse Guards, Sept. 16, 1839.

'With reference to your letter of the 16th May and 24th June, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that Lord Hill has recently brought under consideration of the President of the Board of Control the situation of Her Majesty's Officers holding the local

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rank of Major Generals in India, and the Court of Directors have in consequence written such instructions to the Governor General, as will secure the employment of their Major Generals in the Brigade commands allotted to the Officers of the Queen's service, according to their seniority in the Presidency, whether the Regiments to which they belong are in the divisions or not, and the Court have further provided that if an Officer is obliged to leave his Regiment in consequence of the appointment of a junior to the command of the Division in which he is serving, and there is not at the moment any staff employment for him, he is to receive his regimental pay and batta in the same manner as the Company's unemployed Major Generals residing in India.

'I hope this arrangement will be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Officers, and will relieve you from the difficulty in which you have stood.'

This letter will be read with great interest and with somewhat an indignant feeling by all Officers of the Company's Army, as it so evidently manifests that the Court of Directors have allowed themselves to be *persuaded* to the prejudice of their own service.

From a Correspondent

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

We have been favoured with the perusal of the 7th No. of the Journal of this Society, the first we believe that has been formed in England for the promotion of this branch of Study, and we gladly avail ourselves of an opportunity of introducing the same to the notice of our readers.—This Society, tho'scarcely yet of three years standing, is rapidly springing into importance, and we have no doubt is destined at no very distant period to take a high rank among the Literary Institutions of our Country. It already numbers above 100 Members in its ranks, many of them men of the highest literary eminence. The President in his address, delivered on the 15th of June 1837, at the close of the first Session, thus describes the objects and aims of the association. "The object which we have undertaken to elucidate by our united efforts, namely, the origin, history and uses of money in all its Departments, but more particularly the Coins and Medals of the ancients—is not merely important from its historical and literary interest, but as involving an element which has, in every civilized age, materially affected the commercial and political destinies of mankind, and which offers an unbroken chain of evidence, descending from a very early period to the times in which we live, and affording in its numerous links, food for the student in almost every branch of art and literature—the chain to which I allude, connects the bullion weighed at the gates of Hebron (Genesis XXIII.-14.16) in the first commercial transaction on record with that in the Coffers of our national Bank at this time. It connects the mint of Œgina with the Mint of the British Empire. It connects the past with the present in the history of every civilized nation; and it must not be a little gratifying to the Members of this Society to know, that we already number in our ranks, Gentlemen connected with our public institutions, monetary as well as literary and scientific, who for their historical, monumental and geographical learning, their skill in ancient art, and their practical knowledge of its modern refinements, their habits of comparison and of appreciating the antiquity, value and perfection of ancient and modern Coins and Medals, as guardians of our national collections, as individual collectors and professional estimators of Coins, are the most capable of investigating every Department of this wide and instructive field of research. And he concludes a long learned and eloquent address by the following appeal to the Members "And let us confine our attention to the objects for which we assemble, not however merely in expressing hopes that our Society will continue to flourish, but in approving ourselves useful Members in deed as well as in word; the rich by their contributions, the experienced by their communications, and the young by their labours, and let each of us put a shoulder to the wheel, let us, as brother Numismatists, to the utmost of our ability, labour to collect Coins and Medals and objects of Art, which directly or indirectly relate to our particular pursuit, and let us acquire all books on numismatic learning which come within our reach, that our Institution may become the medium for collecting all the medallic rays which can throw light on history and of again diffusing them, with concentrated lustre, for the promotion of many very important points of knowledge."

The Society publishes a quarterly Journal of its transactions, embellished with beautiful engravings of all the remarkable Medals and Coins that form the subject of discussion in each No. with Critical notices of all works on Numismatics published at home or abroad, of all discoveries of coins made or other matters immediately connected with their own particular pursuits and it opens its pages to correspondents and to controversies upon medallic subjects, of which latter we have an amusing example in the number before us, in regard to the comparative merits of the two artists Pistrucci and Wyon. But the articles of most interest in this No. are those "On the current coins of Great Britain considered as works of art" and on "Græco Bactrian Coins", from which we propose to lay before our readers some extracts, as evidence of the talent and spirit with which this Journal is conducted, as well as affording matter that appears to us to be both interesting and instructive.

The author of the first of these Essays, who is obviously an enthusiastic Numismatist as well as patriotic gentleman, introduces his subject by some remarks upon the coins of ancient Greece and their superiority, as works of art, both in design and execution, over the productions of all later ages, a superiority however which he thinks is not so much to be ascribed to want of invention or mind in us, alluding particularly to England, as to the commercial and utilitarian spirit pervading all the arrangements of society at the present day, which would not admit of the bold relief of the money of a more primitive age, our money should *pile* or *stack*, as it is technically called, for which purpose smoothness of surface is required as well as uniformity of size. "Here again, he remarks, the secret charm of a Greek coin is dissolved, for the very irregularity of its outline makes it beautiful, by making it picturesque; and an agreeable contrast is insensibly instituted between the curious felicity, the refined taste and real care displayed in the execution of the dye, and the apparent negligence with which the coin was sent forth. Frequently it is the mere sketch of a great artist which is set before us, but in the cracked edge and irregular shape of the metal on which it has been preserved, we invariably recognise not without admiration, a profound contempt for mechanical contrivance. The milled edge and smooth circular rim were reserved for the moderns" "There is something in the style of ancient work, one might almost say in the very manipulation, differing from any thing exhibited by the moderns, notwithstanding the rigidity of the material, there is almost always a certain roundness and softness of outline, and a freedom of touch in ancient coins, conveying the same kind of pleasure as the pencil sketch of a great master, which would tempt one to believe that a different process was pursued by the ancient artists in the preparation of their dyes." Lastly the absence of a local mythological belief and of a multitude of mints, are the reasons why a series of modern coins, of whatever country, can never offer so much variety and attraction, as the money of a people, the most refined of whom were characterized as being in all things too superstitious"—With the Ancient Greeks, every city had its tutelary God or Goddess, every mountain, grove and river its presiding Deity, and every district its prevailing tradition, and the coins of each were designed to exalt and embody these, to extend their fame and to perpetuate their memory." Moreover it may be remarked that much of this excellence in the arts is to be traced to the peculiar institution and character of the Greek people, their division into so many petty states, each emulous of its neighbour, the species of freedom they enjoyed as citizens, which kept alive and fostered the mercurial genius of the people, ever aiming at great things, ever ready to embark in whatever might redound to the glory and honor of their country, with invention and imagination unbounded, an elegant and refined taste generally diffused, a country blessed by nature above every other, and redolent of monuments of Art, and of works of genius and of historical recollections that had no parallel among any other people.

Still, our author thinks, we ought not to be discouraged, "There is no reason whatever, he says, why our coinage should not display as much invention—as much *mind*—as the coinage of any other age or Country.—There is, there can be no reason, why our Artists should not do for us in Art, what our Shakspeare has done for us in Poetry, namely set us above all the Ancient and Modern world." This rather bold opinion however he qualifies in some measure by the immediately following remark, "It is readily conceded that we must make great progress in national taste, ere we shall be able—I will not say to attain so glorious an object, but—to appreciate the extent of the difficulties which attend the endeavour." Now here is, what appears to us the great obstacle, the obstacle that it will take ages to surmount, if it is to be surmounted at all, to our ever attaining the same rank in fine arts with the Greeks—the almost entire absence of all national taste, or perception of what is beautiful and true in works of Art, and consequent indifference in the people generally to the cultivation and encouragement of such Arts. But tho' this is unfortunately too true, it cannot have escaped the commonest observer, that a great change is working in the spirit of both government and people; our national institutions are now thrown open to all classes (and what an infinite field of knowledge and of refinement does the British Museum alone present) there is a growing thirst for knowledge among the people, a conviction of the necessity of a more extensive system of education to enlighten the national mind and enable us to keep pace with neighbouring nations; literary societies and associations for promotion of the Arts are springing up, not in the Capital only, but in all the principal Cities of the United Kingdom, Exhibitions of the fine arts even are now to be met with elsewhere besides the Capital, the Press is putting forth its gigantic powers to further these ends, in short every thing indicates an enquiring and improving spirit in the People, and is it then unreasonable to expect that as they advance in knowledge and refinement, a national taste may be generated that at some future day may prove the parent of works of Art, not perhaps to rival, but with some pretensions to compare with those of Ancient Greece? Unreasonable it cannot be, tho' truth to say, we have but a Mount Pisgah view of the happy period—We are by no means advocates of that higher refinement, which at a late period of the Commonwealth, among other recorded extravagances, could prompt an Athenian audience, in the public Theatre, to condemn the play of a favourite Author, merely for a false quantity.—This is excess and to our mind betrays a state of Society bordering on weakness and decline, tho' a striking example of the high polish and refinement of the People. We could wish to possess such a portion merely of their taste, as would enable us to rival them in works of Art, maintaining at the same time our own "rough virtues" as they have been termed, which set us as far above them in some respects as we are inferior in others.

"And what strikes us with reference to this subject, says our Author, as a difference between ourselves as a cultivated people, and the Ancient Greeks, is, that whereas the beauty of *their* works kept pace with their advancement in civilization, the boasted refinement of our day has enabled us to produce no similar evidence of our progress. A history of the progress of Ancient Art might almost be drawn from an attentive examination of Ancient Coins. When a people or a City surpassed its neighbours in taste and refinement, its intellectual progress became immediately discernible in its money, so that ancient coins may be regarded in the light of evidence of civilization. But it is far otherwise with us, for if we except periodical varieties of excellence, depending upon the individual proficiency of successive artists, although the mechanical department of the coinage has of necessity kept pace with our general advancement in mechanical skill, it will be found that we have made little or no progress in this province, as a department of art. The current coinage of the present day exhibits no real superiority over the coinage of the last or the preceding century."

(To be Continued.)

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

PORTSMOUTH.—The only ship which is actively preparing for commission at the port is the magnificent new three-decker Queen, to mount 110 guns, said to be the largest ship in the navy. She will be commissioned about the end of November for the flag of the new Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. The Sapphire, 20, fitted for the conveyance of troops, will hoist the pennant this week. The Rattlesnake troopship is ready for departure, in the first place to the river, and thence to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius and East Indies. It is expected that she will take out the depôt of the 18th Regiment. Report gives the command of the Sapphire to Mr. Robert Yule, master of the flag-ship Britannia. The Jupiter troop-ship, Mr. Fulton master, whose arrival in England was looked for this month, will by the last letters, not reach Spithead until the new year, her services being required to convey troops to the Persian Gulf, and also to the Burmese coast. Lieutenant Courtney Hayes, 1835, late of the Inconstant, is advanced to the rank of commander, as an acknowledgment of the services rendered by his late father, Rear Admiral John Hayes, C. B., to that important science, naval architecture. The Dublin, 50 and Madagascar, 44, have been hauled into dock, preparatory to being commissioned. It is understood that Admiral Sir Robert Stopford has required three large frigates to be attached to his fleet The Alfred, 50, is also preparing. The Revenge, 78, Captain the Hon. W. Waldegrave, which was despatched to Cork some time since for men, has been very unsuccessful. Letters report that at one of her rendezvous at Limerick and Wexford only ten seamen have been induced to join her. She is ordered to return to Spithead—*Brighton Gazette.*

MR. CARTER AND THE LIONS.—There was yesterday a private view of the performances of Mr. Carter, *alias* "the Lion King," and his quadruped subjects, at Astley's Amphitheatre. The "Lion King" appears to be a perfect autocrat, and the lions and tigers no better than the mere slaves of his will and pleasure. He pulls their ears, applies the whip to their carcases and indulges himself by giving them kicks and cuffs with the utmost impunity. In short, his majesty has the most docile and temperate set of animals under his subjection that we ever remember to have seen. It was stated in the theatre that Mr. Carter had not seen the lions for many weeks, as he was but just arrived from America, and some curiosity was excited to see in what way they would treat him on his first getting into the cage. His reception was certainly not a warm one; indeed, the coolness with which his former acquaintance received him amounted to perfect apathy and nonchalance: this was perhaps all the better, as too friendly a recognition might have been dangerous. The novelty in this performance is, that the lion is harnessed and made to draw Mr. Carter in a triumphant car up and down the stage. Yesterday the lion was harnessed and led out of his cage upon the stage, but was not exhibited as drawing the car, as it was understood that from the fatigue of his recent arrival in England, Mr. Carter declined going through the rehearsal of that feat. The elephant, which has been at the theatre for some time, performed some curious acts, such as carrying his keeper on his tusks round the ride and out of the ring, lying down and rising up at the word of command, walking over and over his keeper who was prostrate, in such a manner as to avoid crushing him with his feet. The whole of these performances were received with the loud applause of the select party invited on the occasion.—*Times Oct 11th.*

We understand that the commission under Rear-Admiral Sir James Axlexander Gordon, appointed to inspect the harbours from the Thames to Portsmouth, preparatory to the adoption of the means of improving the communication between this country and France by steam-packets, and of affording shelter to ships in distress during storms and contrary winds, have now given in their report to the Lords of the Admiralty.—*Ibid.*

SINGULAR EVENT.—On Thursday afternoon, a young lady, Miss Millar, daughter of the late Mr. Millar, Rector of the Grammer School, Dundee, went with one of her sisters and a neighbour to the lodgings of the Rev. Mr. Burns, to converse with him on her spiritual condition. While he was speaking to her, she fell down, apparently in a fainting fit; but, on medical aid being called in, it was discovered that she was dead. As this melancholy event has caused a great sensation in the town, we shall, in giving an account of it, adhere, as nearly as possible, to the Rev. Gentleman's own words; but we must tell how he introduced it. On Thursday evening, the usual "Revival" meeting was held in St. Peter's Church, when Mr. Burns went into the pulpit, and prayed that "the death—the temporal death—of some might be the blessed means of bringing thousands to life."

"My dear friends, many came, as usual, this afternoon, to converse with me: among others, a young lady, who said, with deep emotion, that she was afraid she had not yet really come to Christ: for I had many interesting conversations with her, and I had good reason to believe that she was one of the first fruits of this work at present going on I took a tract, and writing her name upon it, gave it to her, with a promise to pray for her—a promise which I can never now fulfil. I wrote out a few texts, which I thought suitable to her case, and gave them to her with the tract: but I was struck to see the tract fall out of her hand. (Considerable excitement, sighs, and also an exclamation of "Oh, Lord.') She sank down upon the ground. Her sister and another neighbour came in from an adjoining room. She appeared to be in fainting fit at the time a doctor was sent for, and, when he came to see her, he found she was in eternity! (Great excitement.) My dear friends, when I came to this meeting to night, I left two of her sisters, weeping, indeed, but weeping tears of joy: for they believed she had gone to Christ. She died without a struggle, and was so calm that the medical man standing by thought she was in a fainting fit: but, when he began to bleed her, he found there was no blood. Many things will be said about this, but I cast the case upon the Lord. One of my friends said to me, 'It is a pity she died in your lodgings.' 'No,' I said, 'it was no pity: I give glory to God for it—for making me a witness of an end so calm.' The Lord, will, I hope, lead us to improve this event. I can say no more, my dear friends."

Mr. Burns then sat down. He immediately rose and gave out a psalm, which having been sung, the congregation dispersed. We understand these revival meetings continue to be held every evening, commencing about seven, and ending between ten and eleven o'clock.—(Dundee Chronicle.)

"A beautiful piece of plate has been presented to Lieut.-Colonel M'Gregor by the officers of the 93d Regiment, in token of their admiration of his conduct while in command of that regiment. The private soldiers have added, as their mite of respect, a beautiful pair of wine-coolers *en suite*. The whole is as creditable to the distinguished corps as to their late gallant commander.—(Herald.)

A little girl happening to hear her mother speak of going into half-mourning, said, 'Why are you going into half-mourning mamma; are any of our relations half-dead?'

An individual who keeps a Store in Connecticut for the sale of 'notions,' placed the following notice on his door, when about being absent one afternoon:—'B back at T time.'

There is a man in Vermont who sneezes so hard, that every time he commences he pitches a somerset.

We see it stated that a lady in a neighbouring state has applied for a divorce from her husband because he would always insist on licking the cork of the molasses jug when she unstopped it.

Immediately after the death of the celebrated General Hoche, an inventory of his goods and chattels was made, in which the whole of his table service is stated to have consisted of one dish and three dozen plates of pewter. Later marshals have been better provided.

BROUGHAM'S LAST.—Brougham hearing that the young Sultan had ordered all the wine in his father's cellar to be shot into the Bosphorus, observed it was quite in character with the ruin of the 'Ottoman *Porte*.'

PETTICOAT COUNSELLORS.

In ancient times one *fool* was kept at Court,
And deemed sufficient for the Royal sport;
But in Victoria's Reign it is our fate,
To see a fool in *every place* of State;
And as they've proved for office quite unfit,
Their wives and sisters at the Council sit.

Lady Blessington left the following on the table of a celebrated virtuoso, who is famous for his collection of antiquities:—

'Give me the thing that's pretty—old—and—new—
All ugly—old—odd things I leave to you.'

A QUIET TOUCH OF NATURE.—Upon a recent anniversary, when the guns were being discharged in St. James's Park, a gentleman observed to his companion, Fodder, a young man of peculiar promise, 'these guns have an imposing effect, being fired at regular intervals.' 'At regular what?" exclaimed the future discover of the Philosopher's stone—'regular *intervals*, what sort of *targets* are they? I can't see any!

SIR AUGUSTUS D'ESTE.—The Duke of Sussex is making great efforts to plant his son, Sir Augustus D'Este, about the person of the Queen. We suppose that when 'the Coburg' becomes consort, a place will be found for Sir Augustus. By the way, how comes it that Lady Buggins has not been enlisted in the honourable corps of 'friends of my childhood!' It is because she is so very indispensable to his Royal Highness?

Macauley knows how to scratch the Scotch fiddle in Edinburgh. It is well known that every Scotchman considers himself as belonging to the most learned country in the world; and with a knowledge of this egotistical assumption, Macauley addressed the mechanics at their institution last week. He told them that the meanest of them was 'more learned than Alfred the Great.' Every Sawney 'wha wants me' man, in the plentitude of his vanity, began to rub his back against his neighbour, and shouted in approbation of the interesting fact. The son of the old slave merchant is wise in his generation.

Chesterfield and Suffield, it is said, have been run aground by the same cause—their extreme passion for coaches and horses, which, it is well known, have been for years heavy *drags* upon their fortunes?

EDITORIAL QUARRELS.—The editor of the *Kilkenny Journal*, alluding to a rival journalist by name, adds, 'does he think we cannot hold anything but a pen?'

DUBLIN OCT. 9.—A circular has been issued by Colonel M'Gregor, Inspector General of the Irish Constabulary, announcing the changes made in the force by the bill of last session. The officers heretofore designated country inspectors are to be styled provincial inspectors. The sub-inspectors. The Lord Lieutenant. acting under the provisions of the bill, raises the salary of five of the country inspectors to 300*l.* Their names are—H. B. Wray, inspector of Down; H. W. Thompson, inspector of Westmeath; E. S. Flinter, inspector of Antrim; and Francis Parry, inspector of Meath. The following six subinspectors are to receive 180*l.* per annum:—Charles Kennett, J. R. Binden, J. S. Kelly, R. Ponsonby, S. Burke, and A. Creagh. It is announced by Colonel M'Gregor that the Lord Lieutenant will fill up all future vacancies in the rank of country inspectors by the appointmeet of officers distinguished by habitual zeal, intelligence, and impartiality.—*Standard, Oct.* 11.

On Wednesday evening the household of his Excellency General Sebastiani, the French Ambassador, whose mansion is in Manchester-square, were involved in much affliction, in consequence of the awfully sudden death of Mr. Peter Bouquet, the house steward. He had returned from a walk, and was in the hall, where he happened to meet some of the upper domestics of the general's establishment. He was in familiar conversation with them, quite cheerful and joking, and had not been there above four or five minutes when his voice faltered. He exclaimed, *Jem'en vais.* and endeavoured to grasp the coat of the person he was talking to, but was unable to do so, and fell. He was immediately supported, and his temples were bathed with vinegar. A servant called a medical gentleman in, who attempted to bleed him, and applied stimulants; but his endeavours were of no avail, and he stated that when deceased fell, life must have been almost immediately extinct. The deceased had been a most faithful *attaché* to his Excellency, having been 36 years in his service. He was in all the eventful campaigns that General Sebastiani was engaged in under Napoleon Bonaparte, in Spain, Germany, Russia, &c. In the disastrous retreat of the French army from Moscow, Bouquet was loaded with gold, but he was compelled to divest himself of his spoils, in order to effect his escape from Russian soldiers.—*Standard, Oct.* 11.

"If any delay has occurred," says the *Courrier Francais*, "in M. de Pontois proceeding to his post at Constantinople, it has arisen from negotiations between the Cabinets of St. James's and the Tuileries, respecting which our envoy waited to catch the last word. It appears that some sharp notes have been exchanged. England, however, no longer insists with the same obstinacy, and things are in the course of arrangement." (Let the Frenchmen only bully *Cupid* sufficiently, and they will have it all their own way in this matter, as they have had it an Algiers, South America, Spain,—in a word, *everywhere.*)—*Times, October* 10.

ADMIRAL THE HON. CHARLES FLEMING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The most atrocious appointment of Admiral Fleming to the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital fills the thinking part of the navy with perfect disgust; for no admiral in the service ever saw so little fighting or did less for his country than the hon. and *gallant* Admiral Charles Fleming. But he is, indeed, a fortunate youth. He has had every good appointment in the service for having done nothing. He once *saw* a partial action, having commanded the Egyptian, 50-gun frigate, in Sir Robert Calder's affair off Ferrol. Now, this is the whole of his fighting service. He never had the honour of being gazetted for one exploit during the two long wars.

If the Admirals of England had one spark of proper feeling left they would go in a body and present a memorial to Her Majesty against this unjust appointment, made by Lord Minto from merely political motives. But these are the Reformers! the just, the equitable, the no-patronage Government, with whom merit in all cases was to be the sole recommendation to fill the public offices! But how the reform world, particularly the Ministry, are given to lying, slandering, and deceit!

To conclude, I send you a list of officers who ought in common justice to have had Greenwich Hospital in preference to this busy partisan, viz:—

Admiral Sir H. Whitshed G. C. B.	A medal for Lord St. Vincent's battle.
Admiral Sir G. Martin, G. C. B..	Ditto for Ditto.
Admiral Sir Graham Moore, G.C.B. G. C. M. G.	
Admiral Sir H. Trollope, G. C. B..	Medal for Camperdown.
Admiral Sir John Wells, G. C. B..	Ditto.
Admiral Sir W. Hotham, K. C. B..	Ditto.
Admiral Sir J. Rowley, K. C. B., G. C. M. G.	
Admiral Sir D. Gould, G. C. B..	Medal for the Nile.
Admiral Sir W. S. Smith, G. C. B.	The man who first defeated Bonaparte and his Invincibles at the memorable siege of Acre.
Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford	Medal for St. Domingo.
Admiral Sir G. Cockburne, G. C. B.	Services in America, &c.
Admiral Sir W. Hargood, G. C. B.	Trafalgar.
Admiral Durham, G. C. B.....	Ditto.
Admiral Codrington, G. C. B....	Ditto.
Admiral Bayntun, G. C. B.....	Ditto,
Admiral Digby, K. C. B.....	Ditto,
Admiral Bullen, K. C. B.....	
Admiral the H. C. Fleming (got Greenwich Hospital).....	Nothing but empty politics.

Now, this is too bad.

We have nothing to say against Fleming otherwise. He is a friendly man and very courteous; but when the Reformers set themselves up as the perfection of justice, it staggers one.

Your most obedient servant,
BENBOW.

It is a fact that Fleming's sole claim, and upon which he founded his demand for the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital, was his having, he says, "spent some money and supported Ministers in returning members in Scotland and elsewhere."—*Times, October* 10.

France.

We have received by the ordinary express the Paris papers of Wednesday, but they are destitute of news of importance. The King and Royal family, were expected to arrive at St. Cloud from Fontainbleau on Thursday (yesterday).

The weather had once more become fine in France. The accounts from the departmental markets continued to be favourable. The price of corn and flour was on the decline in the Paris Halle au-Bled. A diminution of the price of bread appeared therefore probable; but we are cautioned against calculating on any very extensive reduction of prices in France, during the present year. The Government was fully impressed with a similar misgiving, and was occupied in multiplying the means at its disposal for insuring work to the labouring clases, and in devising precautions against the occurrence of disturbances in Paris, when the pressure upon the poor should become more severe.

The enormous price of butcher's meet is also much complained of in the French capital, although the quality of the article—beef and mutton in particular—was much deteriorated. The disease of the hoof, with which early in the present year the horned cattle were so generally attacked, continued to rage in most of the provinces, but in none of them more extensively and violently than in Normandy, from which the metropolitan markets derive their chief supplies of beef. The only cause suggested for this malady is the state of the climate during the last 12 months, which it is remarked, however, has been more injurious by its vicissitudes than by its severity. Fish was also more scarce and dear than at any similar epoch during many years.

The late rains had caused inundations in several parts of France. The vintage was, nevertheless, still spoken of as promising.

An Italian refugee, M. Pierre Fusco, has been ordered to leave Paris within 24 hours.

The trials of the remaining persons accused of participation in the insurrection of the 12th of May last is fixed for the 10th of next month. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* says, that the increase of crime, and the increase of criminals likewise, had rendered necessary the appointment of a second Court of Assizes for the Department of the Seine

Cardinal the Duke d'Isoard, former Bishop of Auch, who had been appointed to the Archiepiscopal See of Lyons on the death of Cardinal Fesch, died in Paris on Monday last.

The infante Don Sebastian had, at his own request, received his passports, and left Bourges for Italy on Sunday, the 6th instant. It was believed that he had passed through Paris, and paid a visit, on his way, to the palace of Fontainebleau.

The Marquis de Dreux Breze has writted to Don Carlos to invite him to accept for his residence the Chateau of Breze. M. Hyde de Neuville has also offered Don Carlos his estate of L'Etang, near Sancerre.

The *Capitole* regards the following as the state of the question with regard to Don Carlos:—"The Northern Courts have applied for his liberation. The Cabinet of Madrid insists on his being detained until he shall have formerly recognized the rights of Donna Isabel II. to the throne of Spain. The French Government tells the Courts of the North—'I intend shortening the detention of Don Carlos as much as possible. But, if I now allow him to depart, English influence may get possession of him, and settle the Spanish question to my prejudice.' The same Cabinet tells the Queen's Government—'Pacify the country, vote your *fueros*, if possible; get rid of Cabrera, and particularly of your Cortes, whom I find too liberal; endeavour to obtain your recognition by the northern Monarchs rather than by Don Carlos, and then you need not fear that Prince. As for our part, we have no right to demand of him to acknowledge Isabella, as he might retort by quoting our well-known opinion of the Salic law, and our negotiations to marry his son to the daughter of Ferdinand in order to restore the masculine privilege in Spain.

The Madrid mail of the 2d inst., due in Paris on Wednesday, had not arrived.

The *Leipsic Gazette* of the 5th inst announces, under the head of Berlin, 2d inst., that the Prussian Government would shortly recognize the Queen Isabel II. It was even stated that Count Raeynski had been actually appointed Ambassador of Prussia to the Court of Madrid.

A letter from Frankfort of the 5th inst., published in the *Courrier Français*, announces that the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia was expected in Darmstadt in the course of November next. His marriage with the Princes Mary of Hesse Darmstadt was definitively settled. The same letter adds, that the Duke of Leuchtenberg had been authorized to suppress the Imperial Eagle of France in his army, and replace it by the double-headed Eagle of Russia.

According to a letter from Naples of the 29th ult., the Queen, who had hitherto abstained from interfering in public affairs, had, it was said, prevailed on the King to grant a general amnesty to all political offenders. The situation of Sicily continued to be alarming.

The *Augsbury Gazette* of the 5th inst brings accounts from Constantinople of the 18th ult., a day later than those received *viâ* Marseilles. The combined squadrons were still at anchor near the entrance to the Dardanelles where it was believed they would remain the winter. Some, however, thought that the bad weather and the insecurity of the anchorage during that season in Beshika Bay would oblige them to enter the Sea of Marmora. The English officers, about 100 in number, who were then on leave of absence in Constantinople offered to bet that before a month both fleets would arrive within sight of the Seraglio. In this case a rupture with Russia was deemed inevitable, and the correspondent of the *German Gazette* observes, that M. De Boutenieff, in anticipation of such an event, had packed up all the archives of the Russian Legation, so as to be ready to leave Constantinople in the course of 12 hours on board the war steamer moored in the Bosphorus, opposite his hotel. It had been, however, remarked that the Russian diplomatist had of late become extremely moderate in his language, and appeared to be more friendly disposed towards the British Ambassador.

The *Carlsruhe Gazette* of the 6th also publishes letters from the Turkish capital of the 18th. According to that journal it was rumoured that Mehemet Ali had ordered Ibrahim Pasha to march forward on the 25th ult., unless he received instructions to the contrary. At Bera this intelligence was regarded as a gasconade of the Viceroy.

Prince METTERNICH, accompanied by the Princess, the Archduke Maximilian, and the Hereditary Prince of Modena, arrived at Coblentz on the 3d inst., from Jehnnisberg, and were to remain there a few days.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that negotiations have been commenced between Holland and Prussia for connecting the portion of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg which has fallen to the King of Holland with the German Customs' Union.—*Times, Oct.* 11.

Hanover.

(From the *Hanover Gazette.*)

The Royal proclamation of the 10th of September having been read in all the churches has been sufficiently made public; and His Majesty, desiring to put an end at once to all malicious designs and acts in opposition to his decrees, or to the Government, according to the constitution of 1819, orders that no indulgence be extended to persons so acting, but that the greatest watchfulness and severity be employed against them. His Majesty relies upon the authorities whose business it is to conduct the police of the country, that in the execution of their duty they will, without being specially called upon to do so, develope an independent and general activity—that the intermediate authorities will exercise a strict observation for the prevention of unlawful acts, and that anticipatory measures of police will be adopted to prevent all illegal assemblies. His Majesty has directed the Minister of the Interior to signify these intentions of the King in the most positive manner to all concerned, as it is the royal will that designs of this kind shall not pass unpunished, nor be brought to justice so tardily as hitherto. The delay in the accusation of delinquents has occasioned the King serious displeasure. If the existing regulations, as approved by the Diet, be observed and enforced, and be united to the orders of the police which His Majesty has both the power and the will to issue, that description of order will be established which the King considers absolutely necessary.

We are therefore authorized, by virtue of His Majesty's special commands thus addressed to us, to demand from all intermediate authorities the strictest vigilance, and unremitting exercise of all anticipatory measures of police for the prevention of illegal acts, malicious designs, and especially of illegal assemblies—assemblies being henceforward only allowable with the express permission of His Majesty. When a criminal act of this nature comes to the knowledge of the police it must immediately be notified to the criminal court, except in cases where a previous police investigation shall be found requisite to elicit the facts. The police authorities are further required to be strict in the execution of the regulations respecting strangers, especially those ordained by the 6th and 7th decress of the Frankfort Diet of the 29th of July, 1832, and we expect immediate denunciation of all actions that come under this head. Where the existing ordinances appear defective, and not sufficiently comprehensive, we expect the circumstances to be pointed out for correction. Against neglectful authorities the severest proceedings will be adopted. You are required to acknowledge the due receipt of this decree. "VON WERLHOF.

"Hanover, Sept. 16, 1839."—*Times, Oct.* 11.

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